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For the Herald and Journal. ON THE DEATH OF REV. GEORGE PICKERING.

BY REV. AMOS WALTON.

I've seen thee oft-I see thee still As once thou stood on Zion's hill, A conquering chieftain, firm and bold, Clad in thy gospel armor bright, To meet the rebel sons of night, Stronger than they a thousand fold.

But not upon the battle-hill, With helmet, buckler, shield and sword: For death, thy foe, a friend bath come, A messenger to call the home To Jesus, thy all-conquering Lord.

I saw thee oft-I see thee still, Thy presence comes without the will, But choice detains my welcome guest; I listen to thy notes of praise, Which lips immortal ever raise In thy eternal land of rest.

I see thee now a conqueror crowned, Midst hosts of conquerors clust'ring round, And foremost in that shining crowd; I see thy compeers here in arms, With crowns of life, and conquering psalms, They raise the song of triumph loud

Wesley and Fletcher press thee near, Coke, Clark, and Watson too, appear, And all the English Weslevan band Whom God bath called from earth away. To their reward in endless day, With those of every age and land.

To see thee Asbury shouts anew, M'Kendree, George, and Roberts too, Whatcoat, and Emory, Fisk, and Lee, Ostrander, Merritt, all unite To welcome thee to realms of light, Thee, veteran, sainted Pickering, thee.

I saw thy sacred house of clay Laid where the fiving all must lay, Until the trump of God shall sound; Then, rising from its dusty bed, With Christ, our risen, glorious head, May we, who live, with thee be found.

We saw thee oft, but never more Shall we behold thee on the shore Of time, where still we toil and fight; But soon the heralds of the cross Who now for Christ count all things loss, Shall dwell with thee in realms of light

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Herald and Journal.

LETTER FROM PROF. DEMPSTER.

Theological School at Didsbury-Remarks-Its Location-Library-Dr. Hannah-Rev. Mr. Bowers-Dinner Scene.

school of the prophets in England, was restricted chiefly to the branch in Richmond. In continuing that sketch, we shall here glance at that in Didsbury. It is located in this section of the kingdom, to accommodate that part of the work lying remote from Richmond. While one of becomes a convenient centre of the South, the other is auspiciously located in the North .-These positions, respectively central to the two extremes of the kingdom, were selected to furnish equal facilities of access to each of them .-It is only under the influence of special circumstances that candidates are sent from the vicinity of the one to the halls of the other. This only occurs when dictated by the state of their socia or domestic relations, or some other kindred peculiarity. The two branches are supposed to share alike in the number of students, and to afford equal advantages to them. None are allowed to enter either branch but such as shall have been admitted to probationary membership in the Conference; and this relation to Conference must be preceded by the most scrupulous examination. Every element of character is analyzed and inspected; their experience as Christians, their divine call to the sacred office, their mental capacity to discharge its functions, their capability and habits of application, and the fruit that has sealed their incipient ministry .-On all these attributes of character, the proper authorities of the church sit in the sternest judgment, and only those are admitted to the institution who satisfactorily pass this severe ordeal.

In demanding, as an indispensable condition, proof of a divine call to the ministry, this institution is unique. All other institutions admit candidates before they have satisfied the church, by the fruit of their ministry, that God has called them to that office. It must appear, to the most common observer, that this requisition, at the very threshold, is a most momentous guard against a merely learned ministry. Surely an institution which admits none who have not given evidence of God's call to the ministry, cannot be honestly charged with an attempt to make ministers. It cannot be alleged that it would substitute education for grace, a mental training for a divine call, or that it exhibits a show of interference with God's

prerogative to select and anoint his servants. While it claims a powerful agency in bestow ing that class of qualifications which all agree are to be acquired, it never attempts to intermeddle with that other class which are derived immediately from God. It was on this broad and solid ground that the Wesleyans vindicated their institution against the terrible charges which ignorance and prejudice fulminated against it .-The flood of light which they poured on the public mind, showing the harmony between the institution and the genius of Methodism, either convinced or confounded those who had clamored most loudly against it. There was no part of the kingdom which we traversed, where this result of that spirited discussion was not obvious.-Every where the enemies of the enterprise were our enterprise. vanquished, and its friends were reposing in a

The location of this northern branch is within a few miles of Manchester. Its proximity to that great and rapidly expanding town is a source of advantages which a remote country place could never furnish. It is true, it has nothing like the enchanting scenery, the lovely landscape, of Richmond. It stands in the midst of a fertile region, but the surface is almost a dead level. Nature has given it not a feature of variety.-All it enjoys has been furnished by art-the houses that wealth has adorned, and the groves that taste has planted. Nor will the seminary building itself compare in magnificence with that of the Southern branch. It may have no less conveniences, but it is certainly inferior in elegance. In the same yard are two well finished dwellings for the Professors, each standing at op-

complete triumph.

flowers, adds much to the appearance of neatness cessors were to inscribe the characters of saving and comfort by which the buildings are distin- truth on thousands of minds, from which they The library of this branch has recently been ing from this place with the benediction of these

enriched by an accession of most valuable works. men, my bosom swelled with emotions which It now contains the Greek and Latin fathers, could find utterance only in tears. many of the choicest productions of the last three centuries, and some of the best works of the intervening ages. 'The course of studies is classified in two general divisions,—the theological and the classical. In the latter, are taught the Latin, Greek and Hebrew, with most other accademical branches. The theological tutor performs most of his labors by delivering lectures. These comprise natural theology, the evidences and doctrines of the Bible, pastorial theology, the principles of interpretation, and the history of the

The plan of merging so much in lectures, did not strike us as being unexceptionable. Though the pupil is required the next day to answer stitute for close application.

does it, too, with distinguished ability. To Dr. thousands to its wealth. Hannah, is confided all that appertains to the theological department. The Dr. and his place brightest attributes of character which are found in group, is of bronze, and of colossal dimensions. in Dr. H. Were his pupils not to esteem him, it which is, as nearly as I could judge, ten or twelve would betray their incapacity to appreciate a litto love him, it would indicate them unsusceptible the act of falling backward, and is supported by of the benevolent emotions. There is scarcely extant a criticism on the originals of the Scriphand, over the head of his gallant commander, a

child-like simplicity—an exhaustless wealth of in- while at the same time the fleshless hand of tellect, with a ceaseless gush of kind affection. death, stretched out from beneath a shroud that It was delightful to observe the reciprocity in pa- partially conceals his skeleton form, is laid on the ternal and filial affection, between this tutor and left side of the hero's breast, as if in the act of his pupils. Indeed, we found that the sweetness grasping his heart. Behind, and a little on the of his temper, and the exuberance of his sym- left, is a shield, and under this is seen a part of an pathy, had given the power of a charm to anchor, with a thick cable partially coiled, upon years, he had associated. In addition to these in death. On the entablature of the pedestal are tirely under his control. He is the father of the land expects every man to do his duty!" family. He supplies the table, directs the even. the base of the monument are seated eight capin their weekly class, and promotes, by all possi- lions sculptured in the stone. The whole is proble means, their spiritual growth. The present tected by an iron railing, by which it is enclosed. governor is Rev. Mr. Bowers, a Weslevan minis- Several of us, Americans, visited this place toter. No motive would have allured him from the gether, and while standing here, we had an exhiitineracy, but for the partial failure of his bition of the generosity of a certain class of perers of his eloquence left him second to but few in cially all the cities and large towns of that counthe connection. That eloquence which so glow- try, abounds, which, as it exhibits a trait of chared in his overflowing congregations, is now thrilling these future itinerants. This living pow. here relate. As we were contemplating the ober will exert on them an influence, long after jects before us, up stepped a well dressed, retheir departure from that sacred hall.

to dinner. We found the tutors, some visiting ed here to be commemorated, and also a deministers, and about thirty pupils at the table. scription of the monument. Suspecting the Most of the young men appeared in perfect character of his generosity, however, we rehealth, with cheeks blooming in that crimson hue spectfully declined the proffered service, rewhich belongs to the face of an Englishman. In marking that we were not entirely ignorant of their dress they were neat but very plain. The keen eye and broad manly forehead of some of ed in his offer, assuring us that no accounts that them foretold their future eminence. In their had been written could give us the information simplicity and gracefulness of manner, we could be could communicate, which he would do for a not remain at a loss who was their model. The half crown, I think. We, however, gave him to quality of the dinner, the appearance of the understand that we could dispense with his serdining room, and the character of the company, vices. At this he reluctantly walked away, leavwere in striking accordance.

stranger or the tutors could quit the table in todirect me to the place. He very readily complibe executed by means extremely dissimilar; that | conduct over the city any other stranger he might while they had two stately edifices, and as many fall in with. select libraries and six able professors, we occustitution, during the balance of it others have saw. tels, as well as private boarding houses. ed wood in the night for something to eat through Having spent your day or week at one of these professors then successively expressed themselves will remember the chamber-maid, sir?

superior experience. These unequivocal expressions of lively inter- is legion, "crying give! give!" sandy desert.

found myself wrapped in the future, and was con- our arrival at Rouen, the moment I alighted from scious of emotions kindred to those awakened by the diligence, in which I had come from the railtravelling far back into the past. From this road station, I was accosted in English by a smart sacred retreat, God's messengers were to eminate looking fellow, with the inquiry, "Will you have posite sides of a beautiful little chapel. The yard for many ages to come, through the far off years some refreshment, sir? or will you take a view

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1846.

shall be transcribed on millions more. In depart-

Yours, as ever, JOHN DEMPSTER.

For the Herald and Journal.

LETTER FROM REV. G. WEBBER.

Liverpool-Its Docks-Nelson's Monument-Traits of Char acter-Hotel Vexations-A Scene at Rouen.

Liverpool has in it several objects of interest to the visitor. Among these are its durable and questions carefully prepared on the contexts of commodious docks and warehouses, for the rethe lecture, it does not require, on his part, that ception of vessels and merchandise. Of these intense application requisite to recite in a strictly every one has heard, but it is hardly possible for elemental text book. It occurred to us, that as the a person to form any tolerably adequate idea of disciplining of the mind by thinking, was cer. their vast capacity and permanence of constructainly not less important than the replenishing of tion, till he has seen them for himself. These it with thought, to a learner there can be no sub. docks, and I think also the warehouses, are the property of the city. They are the source of an Rev. Mr. Thornton, with his assistant, mana- immense revenue, which has already made the ges all that belongs to the classical division, and corporation rich, and which is daily adding by

seem to have been made for each other. Per- ally visited by travellers. The device is well haps the whole connection could not have furnish- conceived and tolerably executed. The image ed one who could have better supplied it. The of the hero, as well as all the other figures in the Mr. Jackson, at Richmond, in a high degree shine It is placed upon a pedestal of white marble, erary and well disciplined mind. Were they not stands in a reclining position, or rather as if in tures of which the Dr. cannot give you an able partially unfurled banner. The right foot of the opinion. Nor is there a distinguished author on statue rests upon a piece of cannon, and his left any branch of his department, whose contents upon a conquered foe, who lies prostrate before him. The goddess of Fame stands on his left, But what most interested us in the Dr., was the with a crown in her hand, which he is receiving union of so much manly strength, with the most on an outstretched sword held in his left hand, his very name, to all with whom, in by-gone which the image seems about to fall, as if sinking three teachers, the institution has a governor .- engraved, in large letters, the words of Nelson Whatever appertains to the boarding hall, is en- on the eve of the above memorable battle, " Enging and morning devotions, meets the young men tives, in chains, which are held in the mouths of

That was the sphere in which the pow. sons, of both sexes, with which England, espespectable looking man, and proposed to give At our second visit, this gentleman invited us us an historical account of the event intending us to gaze on in our ignorance, for all the Dinner being finished, the governor addressed unfeed aid he would render us. Another inus. He reminded his friends that one of their stance, illustrative of this trait of character, ocguests was from the new world, and congratulated curred the same day. Having occasion to call them on having such a one, especially as his pur. at a certain banking house, and not having its suit was kindred to their own. This address dis. number on the street, I accosted a gentleman of played eminent tact. It was so ingeniously very respectable appearance, who seemed to be framed to elicit our response, that neither the standing at leisure, and asked him to be so kind as silence. So the former sprang from his seat, and ed, and walked on before me. A few steps brought after glancing at the two-fold object which brought us to the door; he opened it, stepped in, and him to the old world, he turned an eye to the turning round to me, held out his hand, remarking great purposes of the institution, and instituted a that it was his business to wait on gentlemen comparison between that in Old England, and about the city, and I might give him what I ours in New England. He showed that while pleased. I, of course, paid him a fee, for which their object was sublime and identical, it was to be politely thanked me, and walked away, to ascertained that the points on which all could

These are but specimens of what will befal one pied a part of a seminary building by sufferance, at almost every turn he takes in any of the cities different religious organizations were unavoidable, had scarcely commenced collecting a library, and of this country. You must pay for every serhad nothing better in the shape of professors, vice, either real or constructive, even for that that the Bible was to be the grand means of prothan the breathing skeleton which stood before which in America is regarded as belonging to the them. That while their students had tuition, most common courtesies of life. This practice, board, clothing, and other expenses found by the so offensive and annoying to strangers, and which institution, ours had no gratuity but their tuition; is no less dishonorable to England, is not conand while some of them teach a portion of the year fined to the loafers about the streets, but is carto sustain themselves, on the coarsest fare, in the in- ried on as a regular system, at all the public ho-

the day. This simple comparison awakened in the establishments, and paid all up, as you would young men deep emotions. Signs of new born think, and paid heavily, too, you take up your gratitude were not wanting; the extent of their baggage, to be off, when up steps a fellow, and privileges appeared for the first time to burst upon with a mingled look of anxiety and surprise, their view, and their beaming countenances seem salutes you with, "You will remember the sered to say we will live answerable to them. The vant, sir?" Then the maid comes up, "You with such delicacy of sentiment and pertinency will remembor boots, sir?" says a third. You of language, as could only flow from the clear- will object that you "have had nothing of the est heads and the kindest hearts. Those listening servant," "you have had no boots dressed;" it were electrified, and hear, hear, rang round is all to no purpose, these bills must be paid, or the table with all the significancy of an English- you will be baffled till you are ashamed, and man's exclamation. Then, having rendered perhaps the cars will whirl away and leave you thanks, we retired from the hall with our frater- behind. These things are all matters of course nal bonds evidently invigorated. My subscrip- in England, and must be submitted to, and though tion list was then requested, and shortly after re- exceedingly annoying as well as unjust, yet it is turned to me, with a number of sovereigns, suffi- useless to dispute against established custom. In cient to attest the strong interest of the donors in many instances, all the servants receive for their service is obtained in this way, many of them At our separation, an earnest request was ex- even paying large sums annually to the landlord, pressed, on the part of the Professors, to open a for their situation. Travellers expect, of course, correspondence with us, so soon as our institute to pay all their just bills, but they wish to know should commence operations. To this we most what they are to pay, and when they are done cordially agreed, not only to enjoy the pleasure paying, and not, after they have paid all that jusof exchanging thoughts with minds so rich, but tice can claim, and all the landlord can have a in the hope of deriving valuable aid from their face to put in the bill, to have come down upon them a swarm of hungry leeches, whose name est in our persecuted enterprise were intensely are in England or elsewhere in Europe, wherever grateful to our feelings. This deep sympathy of you fall in with English innholders or English so important an organ of the great Wesleyan servants, you may expect, as a general thing, family in Europe was a gushing stream in a about the same treatment. As an illustration of this remark, I will relate an instance that oc-At our departure from these sacred halls, I curred on my way from Paris to Dieppe. On

itself, encircled with shrubbery, and blooming with of the future. These holy men and their suc- of the city?" I replied, that I intended to spend rious denominations. When one crosses the line ceptable. Yet there will be much disappoint.

the time I might stop in looking about the city. of repentance and faith, his conscience should He at once put himself in the attitude of a con- settle the question, as to which of the circles he ductor, and unasked and undesired hastened on will enter. way to France:-" If you would save expense," the English;" advice by no means to be disre- bility in doing so. garded by the traveller.

It is but just, however, to remark, that many complained of, but it has been the custom for

will, no doubt, bring it into disrepute. GEO. WEBBER.

In the 4th paragraph of my last, 4th line, instead of "now being held," &c., read "none being held," &c.

For the Herald and Journal.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

-Dr. Cox's.

cal Alliance is exciting no little interest among rative, it will be unnecessary to do more than re-Caristians of various denominations, I send you an fer your readers to the accounts already pubaccount of the proceedings at the M. E. Church, lished in your columns. In conclusion, the Dr. adopt measures for the organization of the Ameri- diately after the delegates shall have assembled,

aisles as well as pews.

was sung by the choir, commencing, "The earth are about to destroy it. If love will destroy it is the Lord's," &c. Dr. Skinner, of the Presby- let it be done; if these elements are to kill it, let terian church, read a portion of Scripture from it die.'

Church, Gettysburgh, Pa., was then introduced Baptist Noel, and his brother, Leland Noel.to the meeting, and made an excellent address in There was Bickerstaff, whose work on prayer explanation of the object of the meeting, and what you have read; and who that saw him, did not he conceived to have been attained by the great feel that whatever his talents were, his pure piety London Convention.

fect the union of the Protestant churches; so ar- following, written by Sir Culling Smith:—" Not dent were his aspirations for unity. What was to create unity, but to confess it, is our design in denied to him, has been granted to us. We assembling together." He also mentioned Buntmany of us have encountered the greatest dan- bore a conspicuous part in the doings of the congers, and although many vessels and lives have vention. been lost, yet not one of the eighty American delegates has met with any serious misfortune. delegate from this country, the cause in which we embarked would have not perished with us, go abroad and vituperate the land of their fathers. but gone on to final triumph."

After explaining the object of the present on Christmas evening. meeting, as preparatory to a more general meeting of American Christians, the speaker inquired whether the proceedings at the London Convention had been of such a nature as to justify the expenditure of time and money, and the exposure to danger, which had been incurred. He had no doubt, that even if that Alliance formed there should give rise to no response in other THE MISSIONARY PRAYER MEETING. countries, its beneficial effects would be felt for years to come. The convention itself was a recognition of the fact, that Christians had one Master, even Christ, no matter what were their denominational peculiarities. From different countries, 1200 minds, differing in opinion on many subjects, had met and exchanged views and opinions, and had separated in harmony and love, interchanging vows of fidelity to the great cause of Christian unity, and pledging themselves to greater watchfulness and forbearance. They agree, were more numerous than those on which they disagreed; that diversities of organization did not necessarily prevent unity of spirit; that so long as honest differences of opinion existed moting union, and that Christian unity was not founded on theoretical principles, but on the doctrine that Christians, united in fundamental views, should unite in common duties, and com-

mon privileges. The speaker, in behalf of the committee, stated that they were not as yet authorized to determine on what should be the future specific action of the American Alliance. This they had deemed it expedient and courteous to defer, until a larger number of the more enlightened minds of the country had had time to confer and strike out the path. They would suggest that one object should be, to bring together Christians of various denominations. and engage in the discussion of the precepts and doctrines laid down in London-to disseminate these views more widely-to hold union prayer meetings-to advise pastors and congregations of other methods of concert and co-operation-to create and extend a pure, enlightened, and catholic literature, and endeavor to exert upon the press, generally, an influence of the same character-and to devise means for the relief of persecuted Christians throughout the world.

At the conclusion of the address, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. E. Mason, of this city, after which Rev. E. N. Kirk, of Boston, was introduced, and proceeded to answer, at length, most of the obections which have been made to the London Convention. He spoke of the spirit of love which pervaded that assembly, the great minds there met together, of the amicable manner in which their discussions were conducted, the influence which that movement must have on Popery and infidelity, and the great importance of regarding all differences subordinate to those which concern the elements of salvation.

The world has of late seen but little union among Christians. The church (in its largest acceptation) is made up of little circles, and each must be found.

the other, Protestant Christianity, with its va- basis adopted there, will prove generally ac-

before me. We went first to view the Palace of Justice, and then to the ancient Cathedral, and doctrinal preferences. I prefer to be a Congrepassed hastily through its aisles, and after a very gationalist, out and out, and I wish my friend, brief stay, having been absent less than thirty Dr. Peck, was one also; but he is not, and we are minutes, we returned to our hotel. I offered him going to the same heaven. I wish to begin on a franc. He started back with surprise, "Never this side of heaven to associate with and love take less than two francs," was the reply. The those with whom I expect to spend eternity. I diligence was ready, and I must pay or be baffled look over this crowded audience, and see no two perhaps for half an hour. I paid him, but was faces alike, but yet there is a similarity in all .strongly reminded of the advice of an American Each is the index of an immortal soul, which I traveller, whom I met in London, when on my can love, though there are great differences in temper, character, &c. And why can we not said he to me, "I would advise you to avoid love our fellow Christians? I see no impossi-

Look at the young convert. He considers all Christians as brethren, until his love begins to in England are dissatisfied with the practice here grow cold, or his mind is poisoned by scalarianism, of that narrow kind, which cannot look beages, and cannot be at once removed. Time youd its own limited circle. Ministers, while pointing out their own views, should be careful to avoid introducing their members to sectarianism. Discussion does not imply ill-feeling; Christians should be gentlemen in discussion, and leave wrangling to dogs. Here we are, standing up in the view of infidels. Let us show that we love one another. When we hear of difficulties in other denominations, we should be sorry; and when of success and increase, let us rejoice. It is piety, not our peculiarities, which is to carry us to heaven. If we meet together as a common brotherhood, our love and piety will be increased; there will be more prayer for each other; more meeting at the same communion; more ex-Meeting in New York-Dr. Schmucker's Speech-Mr. Kirk's changes of pulpits, and our youth will grow up guarded against the spirit of sectarianism.

Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, next addressed the meet-Mr. Editor,—As the subject of the Evangeli-Greene street, on Monday evening last. The com- stated that a meeting of all the delegates would mittee appointed at the convention in London to be held on the 2d of February, 1847. "Immecan branch of the Alliance, have been in session said he, "we will open our hearts, doors, arms, for some days past in this city, and called the and admit all who are willing to come in and permeeting alluded to, for the purpose of giving infor- fect the organization. The Dr. alluded to the mation as to the objects and proceedings of the great men who composed the convention of Lonconvention, preparatory to forming the branch in don. There was nobility of soul, as well as of birth. 200 members of the Established Church The attendance, both of the clergy and laity, sat with us. There was the brother of the Prewas very large; and long previous to the hour mier of England, who, in the chair, remarked appointed, the church was completely filled, that he had heard that this Alliance was nothsles as well as pews.

Dr. Peck, as chairman of the committee, took

England.' 'I have been here,' said he, 'and encharge of the meeting, and introduced the speak- joyed love that seems to reflect heaven, and I Prayer was offered by Dr. De Witt, of the will not so slander the Church of England, as to Dutch Reformed Church, after which an anthem admit that love, and prayer, and light, and unity,

"Tholuck was there, the star of Germany, and Dr. Schmucker, of the Evangelical Lutheran Monod, the French Professor, the Hon. and Rev.

London Convention.

"Calvin remarked, that he would gladly cross the ocean seven times, if by so doing he could effected in England at the convention, and read the have crossed the ocean but once, and although ing, the eminent Methodist, and others who

The Dr. concluded with the remark, that 'probably the American character never stood But if God had seen fit to bury in the deep every higher in England than it now does," and a severe censure of those countrymen of ours, who

The meeting adjourned to meet in Brooklyn, Yours truly, New York, Dec. 17.

For the Herald and Journal.

They came from village, dale and hill, The old, the young, and gay, To bow before His righteons will, On that blessed Sabbath day. The man of God, who sacred stands

A messenger of love, Invoked, with trembling, upraised hands, A blessing from above. He prayed for every heathen race,

And every hostile land, That He who gives or holds his grace, Would bless each chosen band: And then his mind seemed bending o'er Some dark isle of the sea, With, Father send thy saving power, And set thy people free.

But think ye not that he alone That burden chose to bear, For many hearts, all joined in one, Breathed forth that mission prayer; And many a soul, attuned by love, Awoke each feeling then, And moved by Him who rules above, Spoke forth a true Amen.

There was a pause, when music sweet Pealed out in melting strains. Glory and peace and joy shall meet Where'er the Savier reigns; Again we bowed with reverence Before our Father's face, While of his grace a glorious sense Filled all that sacred place.

Again we prayed, Father, forgive Our selfishness so cold, And help us all henceforth to live. As worshippers of old; Bless those who raise their banners high Around some heathen shrine. And as they go, unceasing cry

Then music swells again its strains Of heavenly light and love, A recompense for all our pains To gain the port above. And when that minister stood up, And breathed his closing prayer, So rose the blessing in our cup, 'Twas glorious to be there.

For the Herald and Journal.

THE LONDON CONVENTION.

Mr. Editor,-The reports of the late London is endeavoring to get all it can within its own Convention have been read with more than orcircumference. It is true, these circles must ex- dinary care. It is cause of special thanks to ist, but they must be subordinate. A great line God, and of hope to the world, if the sacred must be drawn, on one side of which every man bands of love have been more closely drawn around the great Protestant family, the Catholic On one side stands Popery and infidelity, on church. Probably, the theoretical or doctrinal

OFFICE OVER No. 1 Cornhill. \ No. 52

ment and regret, among many who first favored the movement.

Disappointment, 1. That there should not have been some practical basis adopted. We profess to be a practical, as well as a theoretical people. And who does not know that the whole world is suffering much more for want of good practice, than good theories? 2. That no more was done on that august occasion, to inspire interest and efficiency in carrying forward towards perfection, the great Christian enterprises of the age. is, indeed, a subject of considerable inquiry and speculation, how such an immense body of Christian doctors, divines and laymen, could come together from the four quarters of the globe, and part to meet again only at the resurrection, without making some one, or all of the following subjects, viz., the Bible, the missionary, the Sabbath school, and the tract cause, with the cause of education, a matter of distinct resolution or " topic," on which to hang, at least, one speech. Will it be said these subjects were foreign to the objects of the convention? Who will believe it? Will it be said, they were too small matters for their great minds to consider? Impossible. Or, that they had no time to take them up? And can it be supposed they would be at so great expense of time, money, etc., to cross seas and continents to go to London, to be in such a hurry to get away, that they could not fulfill their mission?-It has been intimated that they feared, if they took up these topics, they would have also to take up some such subjects as piracy, theft, capital punishment, war, etc., and so to avoid being troubled with the latter, they avoided altogether the former. But I do not believe any such thing; 'tis too ridiculous. Nor is it easy, I confess, to guess the true reason why all these should have had the

Regret, that there should have been obviously manifested so much sympathy and anxiety for slaveholders, and so little, if any, for the poor slaves. And also, that their action should go so directly and effectually to give countenance and support to that horrible system. I now refer to their action on the question of allowing slaveholders a seat in the convention. If I have been rightly informed, the matter went semething after this manner :- A Rev. Mr. Hinton moved that no slaveholders be allowed a seat in the convention. At this, our American (I am strongly inclined to say pro-slavery) delegation took alarm, arose, and opposed it might and main.— There was great excitement. The peace and objects of the convention were in jeopardy, for our delegates threatened to withdraw from the convention if that thing was pressed. It was plead that that would exclude some of the greatest and best men in America, for they were under an invincible necessity to hold slaves against both their interests and choice; that they hated slavery, deplored it, and longed to be free from it,-but could not get free. To relieve the matter, it was proposed to so amend the motion, as to allow such as were thus forced, against their interest and choice, to have a seat among them. and in this form it passed triumphantly. to the Lord, our American delegation might have been satisfied to have let it remain. But no; it was now argued that the American churches, and the American government, stood implicated by such a resolution, and they could never consent to such degradation. It was not right, and they did not come there to single out any particular church, or any particular government of any particular country, to implicate and degrade them in the eyes of all others. Finally, a motion was made to reconsider the vote; it was reconsidered, and the door opened for all, indiscriminately. What man, I ask, true to anti-slavery principles, will not regret, for ever regret, so lamentable a result? But for our American delegation, slavery would have been stamped with burning infamy, by one of the most learned, influential, powerful, and holy bodies of godly men ever together since the apostles, the delegations of other countries being generally ready to do it jus-

Br. Stevens, if the facts as above stated are not substantially so, let them be contradicted. I shall have pleasure in acknowledging that I have been misinformed. We want the facts as they occurred; " the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." It has been observed that the Herald, and the Advocate, too, have preserved a marked silence, respecting the facts as they occurred connected with this question. It is not denied that you have justified their action in the premises, and called upon all men of judgment to justify them too. For one, I want the facts as they were-if I have them not already-and then I shall judge. I reverence great names and good men, but I reverence principles more.

I will only add here, since there is to be an attempt to form an American section of the Alliance, it is my deliberate opinion, that more harm than good will come of it, especially if slaveholders, indiscriminately, are to be included. It will create wider and more incurable divisions among different denominations, and divide, subdivide, and break up churches of the same denominations. The attempt must be hazardous in the extreme. The churches in America are not ready for such an Alliance. It is true, our learned and most excellent Dr. Peck, has told us the delegates did not pledge themselves how they should vote when they got home. Ah! And is it reasonable for us to expect-would it be consistent for them to go to London, and vote to receive slaveholders, indiscriminately, and then come home to America, and vote to reject them all? For one, I look for no such thing.

JUSTIN SPAULDING. Claremont, N. H., Dec. 1.

For the Herald and Journal.

A WIDOW INDEED.

Passing the door of a steward, some weeks since, I was invited in to receive a donation from an elderly widow. Gratified with her purpose, and more than willing to be the almoner of her liberality, I joyfully entered, expecting to receive some small amount which would benefit the giver more than the cause. But to my surprise, I was presented with two little snug purses, or bags; one, containing forty silver half dollars, and the other three five dollar gold pieces, three silver dollars, and twenty-four half dollars, making in all, fifty dollars. Twenty-five dollars of this, was desired to give to the missionary cause, and to distribute the balance among the old itincrant ministers at my discretion, but was emphatically requested not to reveal the donor's nan e. This was a rather hard case, but I have thus far complied with her request, and even her minister does not know that she has given a dollar.

The secret of this affair is, the old lady had the money and could live without it, and she had prayed to God for direction in its appropriation. he result was as I have stated. like circumstances were to imitate her in prayer, they would probably find less difficulty in disposing of their funds, and the itinerant would not

HERALD AND JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1846.

JESSE LEETIN NEW ENGLAND.

Arminlanism-Reaction of Calvinism-Lee enters New England-Norwalk-Scenes at Fairfield-New Haven-Reading-Stratfield

We emmerated, last week, some of the reasons which justified the introduction of Methodism into New England, such as the general declension of piety, the prevailing doctrines respecting the extent and evidence of Christian experience,-There were further reasons.

Methodism came with the voice of remonstrance against son of the principal doctrines of the Puritan church, which it deemed derogatory to the gospel, and of dangerous practical consequence Such were the tenets of Pre-election, Pre-reprobation, Final Perseverance, Infant Damnation, &c. We shall see hereafter that these were considered fundamental truths at the time Lee's visit to New England, and that some of his most serious, as well as his most ludicrous rencontres, arose from them

But few forms of religious belief were more repulsive to the people of New England, at the time of our introduction among them, than what is called Arminianism. It is curious to ob serve what distorted ideas of its doctrines were then current. The author of the "Great Awakening" says: "There wa then a horror of Arminianism such as is difficult now to understand. Men had not then forgotten the tremendous evils which had grown out of the doctrine of salvation by works. * * The argument most constantly used against Arminian ism, in those days, was its tendency to prepare the way for Popery. * * There had been a gradual and silent increase of Arminianism. Scarce any would acknowledge themselve Arminians; but, in many places, the preaching more and more favored the belief that the unconverted might, without supernatural aid, commence and carry on a series of works prepar atory to conversion; and that those who could do it were doing very well, and were in little danger."

It is evident that the author of the work from which we quo is not exempt, himself, from similar objections to Arminianism. And yet no system of religious opinion can be more hostile than this to the very evils ascribed to it. From no passage in the works of Arminius can the "doctrine of salvation by works" be fairly deduced. It was a leading proposition of his system, that salvation is by faith; and that " true faith eannot proceed from the exercise of our natural faculties and powers, nor from the force and operation of free will," but rom the energy of the Holy Ghost.* The followers of Wesley teach the same. No modern Christians have proclaimed more emphatically the doctrines of original sin, the exclusive merit of the atonement, justification by faith alone, and kindred tenets. They are reiterated every Sabbath in all our pulpits. The alleged errors are not Arminian; they are Pelagian .-Arminians have become Pelagians, but not from the legitimate tendency of Arminianism. Calvinists have often become Antinomians; but will the followers of Calvin hold themselves responsible for such a result ? Yet it is believed by many to b the logical issue of their system; while no such relation can be asserted between Arminianism and Pelagianism. The cap-ital difference between Calvinists and ourselves relates to the subject of unconditional election, and its necessary consequences,-the final perseverance of the elect, and the reprobation of the non-elect. 'The only ground that Calvinists have for alleging that we teach " salvation by works " is the fact that we deny this tenet. But how does this denial involve the rejection of the doetrine of justification by faith, &c., so pertinaciously attributed to Arminianism?

Methodism attempted the correction of these misapprehen sions, and the attempt has not been unsuccessful. Prejudice has yielded to better information. The Calvinists of England have seen that men can believe themselves sinners, and acknowledge the full merit of the atonement, without receiving the "horribile decretum," as it was properly named by Calvin himself. It is a fact which cannot be denied, that the Genevan theology is, to say the least, latent in New England. Some still avow its doctrines, but they seldom receive a distinct enunciation in the public assembly. There is a universal conviction that the popular mind will not tolerate them; and this, too, be it remarked, not at a time of spiritual declension, but of advanced religious interest. Methodism has had an agency in this change, without doubt. She has scattered Their numbers and unrivalled activity have had effect.—
Their numbers and unrivalled activity have had effect.—
Thousands and tens of thousands have received, with gladness much discouraged by their elder friends, and that they were much discouraged by their elder friends, and that they had Thousands and tens of thousands have received, with gladness and praise, their enlarged views of the divine compassion of the Father, and the atoning merit of the Son; and these views begin to find utterance in all the pulpits of the land. Further: the entrance of Methodism into New England we

have always considered eminently providential, in another regard. The rigid theology of her old churches was rapidly producing that disastrous reaction which has attended it in every other land. Universalism, Unitarianism, and semi-infidelity, had been germinating under its shade. They have grown and borne fruit since, but not to the extent they would, had not a more benignant creed been presented to the community. One of the most rigid organs of Puritanism admits that, The Unitarian apostacy has involved a large proportion of the churches which were first organized by the first settlers of New England. In the Plymouth colony, the original churches were first in the apostacy; and the church in South Marshfield is now the oldest Orthodox church in that colony. And, in the Massachusetts colony, the six first in order, of the time of organization, have gone; and the church in Lynn is now the oldest Orthodox church of the Massachusetts colony. All that were established before it have despised their birthright, and are in hostility to the doctrines and religion of the Puritans, and of the Reformation."+

It is well known that all the Puritan churches of Boston became infected with Socinianism, until only one (the Old South) still maintained a dubious acknowledgment of the Genevan

It was the horror which the despondent doctrines of Calvin inspired, that led to these remarkable changes; and we have reason to believe that Methodism has afforded an intermediate and safe ground for thousands who, in their revolt from Calvinism, would otherwise have passed over to the other and more fatal extreme.

Such were the circumstances which justified and demanded the introduction of Methodism into New England. That it did not mistake its mission, has been demonstrated by the result. Besides its own prosperous growth, the churches of New England are again alive, and their moral energies active for the salvation of the world. What agency has done it, under the divine Spirit? Has the existence of some six hundred preachers, traversing the land and ceaselessly laboring, and some seventy thousand laymen, proverbial for energy and zeal, Seen without effect on the public mind? Has it had no part -no highly important part-in the resuscitation of religion? Could such an agency operate any where, even in a heather community, without important effect? What other special agency has operated meanwhile? We wish not presumptuausly to exalt Methodism. We wish only its actual influence, its historical position among the churches, acknowledged .-Were there a more candid disposition to acknowledge it, we should be saved the invidious task of asserting it. The fact is unquestionable, that Methodism, with its circuits and districts intersecting the whole land, its numerous annual camp-meetangs, its perpetual revivals, its innumerable class-meetings, prayer meetings, four days meetings, its emphatic mode of preaching, and its assiduous pastoral labors, has aroused New England, infecting or provoking its churches by its example. The assumption cannot be gainsayed. Not only is it matter of history, but of sober and irresistible inference, that such universal and powerful agencies have had effect, extraordinary effect. Within view of almost every Congregational church in New England, the successors of Lee have erected a tabernacle whose altar has been habitually bedewed with the tears of the penitont and the renewed. While we have thus set an example to our predecessors, and provoked their zeal, it is a well known fact that a large proportion of our converts have been gathered into their churches, carrying with them, we trust, some of the spirit of our cause.

But though thus justified by both the reasons and the re sults of its introduction into New England, the progress o' Methodism has, from the beginning, cost untold exertions on the part of its ministry and people. We shall trace more directly these exertions.

The first two or three years of the history of Methodism in New England is but the personal biography of its remarkable founder. During the first year, he was alone in the new field, and when others came to his help, he left them to occupy the posts he had already cutablished, while he himself went to and fro in all directions, penetrating to the remotest north-eastern frontier, preaching in private houses, in barns, on the highways, forming new circuits, and identifying himself with every advancement of the church.

We have seen him depart from the Conference at New York, for Connecticut. He arrived the 11th of June, and preache

about preaching in her orchard, but she would not consent, and Lord, and comforted to see the people so attentive. ollect, and we went to the road, where we had an apple tree Another said he would conduct me to the house, and taking to shade us. When the woman saw that I was determined to preach, she said I might preach in the old house; but I told know that I have have had so much kindness showed me in a her I thought it would be better to remain where me were. new place, since I came to the State." fortable a place. After preaching, I told the people that I intended to be with them again in two weeks, and if any of them

On the following day he was again at New Haven. The

ime wished to know if I had a liberal education. I told her gational ministers to hear me; Mr. Austin, the minister opened the door, and sat down."

scatter over their hills and valleys its six hundred ministerial until sunset on Sunday." heralds! Most men, placed in Lee's circumstances at this On Wednesday, the 8th, he was once more in Reading, and here a ray of hope, at least, dawns on him. "At length," tions of doctrines. "The minister," he writes, "and a few he says, "the school-master and three or four women came. other people, came in, and wanted to enter into a conversation I began to sing, and in a little time thirty or forty collected.—
Then preached on Rom. 6:23: 'For the wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life, through Jesus Christ minister to give me leave to preach in the meeting-house; but My soul was happy in the Lord, and I could not but bless God but if the people chose it, he should not stop it. Then h that he gave me to feel for the souls of those that heard me. asked me if I would be willing to take a text and preach my The people were very solemn toward the end of the sermon, principles fully, for the people wanted to know them. I told great satisfaction in hearing the discourse. After Mrs. Pen- him that if I preached I would wish to preach on a subject Lord; so I told her I would. I stayed all night, and prayed there was no perfection in this life. I then made mention of a with the family, who were very kind, and would not charge me few texts of Scripture, which put him to a stand. The room any thing, but asked me to call again."

for him a little band of congenial spirits, who had been pray- looked upon it, that he asked me before so many, that he might ing and waiting for the arrival of such a message of salvation have it to say that I refused to let my principles be known as he now bore to the East. Referring to the request of the because they were too bad to be heard; so I told him, if lady just mentioned, he says:

been wishing and praying for some one to come and instruct them, and seemed to believe that God had sent me. At length she said she was so rejoiced that her strength had almost left METHODISM IN THE HILL COUNTRY. her, and sitting down, she began to weep. Mr. Black, one of our preachers, had been there a few years before, and some of Eerkshire - Dedication at Blandford Centre - Sketch of the Churc the people had been wishing for the Methodists ever since .-They spread the news as much as they could, and at 7 o'clock the people met, and I preached to an attentive congregation. After meeting, some of the people stayed to talk to me about religion, and wished to be instructed in the ways of the Lord. I think five or six of them are truly awakened; one, I think, editorials on itinerancy but I think of the brethren on the hills has experienced a change of heart; but those under distress toiling through snow-drifts on foot, too poor to keep a horse would be often saying they were afraid they had never been and hardly able to sit on one if they had it. In this respect awakened. I told them, if they saw that they were in danger Methodism is old fashioned enough here for the most fastidious of hell, and felt a desire to be born again, they might know However, I am rambling from my subject. that they were truly awakened."

students, and a Congregational clergyman of the place.

of our plan.

preach in the meeting-house, but if I was asked, I should not Springfield, and in his happiest style. refuse. However, Mr. Rogers sent his son down in a little Suppose we look back a little, and then we will take a mo time to let me know that there was a school-house that I particular view of the edifice. In the spring of 1845, ther ould preach in, so I made the appointment for the people at were thirty members in the society at Blandford Centre, we 6 o'clock. Having met at that hour, I preached on Isa. 55: 6: shipping in a small Town House, and the usual congregation Seek ye the Lord while he may be found,' &c. I bless consisted of about forty persons. They could raise about one at whose house I lodged, is a great advocate for dancing, al- say they had preaching but one half the time. At the Confer though he does not practice it himself."

land was organized before the end of the present year. From in your ear what one of the members confidentially told me. Said thence he rode to Danbury, and obtained permission to preach he, " I said to the P. E., send us, this year, the best man a in the court-house, twice on the same day. From Danbury he your disposal." And the result tells favorably for the judgment went to Ridgefield, where he was permitted to preach in the of the P. E. that the Lord owned the word preached at each of these started, as many a great and good work commences, out of the

preached at Stratfield, at the house of Deacon Hawley. The one hundred dollars if you will commence one," said he, "an God was about to do great things for the neighborhood .- ed, and in October completed. There are about a dozen in the place that meet every week As Br. Landon has by this time finished his sermon, we wil for the purpose of conversing on the subject of religion, and of step in and look at the church, and then harness up and return. spending some time in prayer; some of them belong to the It is 34 by 50 feet in size, and you see it is finished without Church of England, and others are Congregationalists. They desired me to meet with them in the evening, to which I contained me to meet with them in the evening, to which I contained me to meet with them in the evening, to which I contained me to meet with them in the evening, to which I contained me to meet with them in the evening, to which I contained me to meet with them in the evening. sented. I spoke to them just as I would at one of our class ing on this platform? that is a music box! or, in other words, meetings, and it was a very comfortable time. The greater part of them kneeled down when we went to prayer; a thing Wm. Johnson, of Westfield; who, by the way, will be happy that I expect some of them never did before in public. They to supply churches in this vicinity, as low, and with as good in all seemed exceedingly pleased with the manner of the meet- struments, as can be produced in this region. ing; several thanked me for my advice, and desired me to remember them in my prayers. The deacon's wife told me too high, so that the chin of the preacher rests upon his bosom that some of them had an intention of joining us. I told her, nor so narrow as to confine and cramp him. It is also bear if they desired it I could not object, though I did not intend to fully carpeted, and well supplied with lamps. The whole expersuade them. I hope the Lord will direct, bless, and save pense was about eighteen hundred dollars; and what is better,

village of the town, in which was formed, in less than a year paid for! Much praise is due Br. Robinson for his exertion from the present date, the first Methodist Society of the State. Yet we find him approaching it with extreme misgivings:

was much exercised about calling to preach at Stratford .- fifty, with a congregation of about two hundred. But we must Sometimes I seemed to have no faith; but at other times

his first sermon in New England at Norwalk, the 17th of June. had a little hope that good might be done. At last I determined to take up my cross and make the trial. So I went, put up at a tavern, and calling on the man that kept the key sistence. "Wednesday, June 17, I set off," he says, "to take a tour house. But he said he did not know much about the Metho further in Connecticut than ever any of our preachers have been. dists; they might be like the New Lights. I told him I did not I am the first that has been appointed to this State, by the know much about the latter, but some people said we favored Conference. I set off with prayer to God for a blessing on my them in our preaching. 'Well, (says he,) 'if you are like endeavors, and with an expectation of many oppositions. At them, I would not wish to have any thing to do with you.' 4 o'clock I arrived in Norwalk, and went to a Mr. Rogers', I let a man have my horse, to ride through town, and give the where one of our friends had asked the liberty forme to preach. people notice of meeting. At sunset, they rung the church When I came, Mrs. R. told me her husband was from home, bell, and the people collected. The Congregationalists insistand was not willing for me to preach in his house. I told her ed on my going into the meeting-house, but I begged off for that we would hold meetings in the road, rather than give any untime. I had a large company in the town house. I preached easiness. We proposed speaking in an old house, which stood on Eph. 5:1: 'Be ye therefore followers of God, as dear chiljust by, but she was not willing. I then spoke to an old lady dren.' I was much arsisted in speaking; I felt happy in the said we would tread the grass down. The other friend went was done, Mr. Solomon Curtis came to me, asked me to go and gave notice to some of the people. They soon began to and lodge with him, and wished me to make it my home-

So I began on the side of the road, with about twenty hearers. This hospitality of Mr. Curtis was not, however, proof After singing and praying, I preached on John 3:7: Ye must against his polemical predilections, as we shall see hereafter, be born again.' I felt happy that we were favored with so com- in a somewhat ludicrous example of his tenacity for Puritani

would open their houses to receive me, I should be glad; but state house bell was rung, and the people assembled there to if they were not willing, we would meet at the same place. hear him, but some influential citizens, having procured for Some of them came, and desired that I should meet at the him a Congregational chapel, induced him and his hearers to town-house, the next time; so I gave consent. Who knows go into it. He proclaimed there his message from the text, but I shall yet have a place in this town where I may lay my head?

"Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace." "In a little time," he says, "I felt the fire from above; my heart "Thursday, 18th, I rode about sixteen miles, to Fairfield, was warmed, and drawn out in love to my hearers. I felt and put up at Mr. Penfield's tavern, near the court-house, and great liberty toward the last, and some of the people dropped soon told them who I was, and what was my errand. The woman of the house asked me a few questions, and in a little that the word reached their hearts. I had two of the Congre-I had just education enough to carry me through the country.
I got a man to go with me to see two of the principal men of Princeton College. After meeting, I came out, and some told the town, in order to get permission to preach in the court- me they were much pleased with the discourse; but no man The first said he had no objection; the other said he asked me home with him. I went back to the tavern, and was very willing. However, he asked me if I had a libera retired into a room and went to prayer, and felt the Lord education. I told him I had nothing to boast of, though I had precious to my soul. I did believe the Lord had sent me there. education enough to carry me through the country. Then I If so, I was sure to find favor in the eyes of some of the peowent to the court-house, and desired the schoolmaster to send ple. In a little time Mr. David Beacher came and asked me word, by his scholars, that I was to preach at 6 o'clock. He to go home with him, and said he would be willing to cutertain said he would, but he did not think many would attend. I me when I came to town again. I went home with him, and waited till after the time, and no one came; at last I went and his wife was very kind; but his wife is not a friend of Calvinism. After dark, a young woman got her work and set down to Chilling prospects, certainly, for a flaming mind like his, knitting; I was, indeed, much astonished at this, it being Sunburning with the magnificent idea of founding in these East- day evening, and spoke to her about it. They told me it was ern States a new religious organization, which, in less than customary for the Congregationalists throughout the State, to half a century, was to dot their surface with its chapels, and commence the Sabbath on Saturday evening, and continue it

time, as he sat solitary in the village school-house, would have met again Rev. Mr. Bartlett, the pugnacious Congregationalperceived in his project an absurdity no less ludicrous than was ist, who, with the spirit then, and still, to some extent, so the grandeur of the design. Not so this man of God. Even characteristic of New England, insisted upon vexatious quesour Lord.' I felt a good deal of satisfaction in speaking .- he said he was not willing, and should not give his consent; and several of them afterwards expressed, in my hearing, their him I was not willing to do it at that time, and intimated to field came back to the tavern, she pressed me much to call the that I thought would be most for the glory of God, and the next day and preach at her sister's, who, she said, was much good of the hearers; and told him that I did not believe a serengaged in religion, and would be much pleased with my man- mon on principles would be for the glory of God, at that time. of preaching. This appeared to be an opening of the He then wanted to talk about Christian perfection, and said was by that time quite full of people, and he asked me again The prospect brightens the next day. God had prepared before them all, if I would preach upon my principles? found freedom, I would on a future day appoint a time for the "Friday, 19th, I rode to Timothy Wheeler's, about four purpose, and preach fully on the subject. He observed that niles, and after delivering a letter to the woman of the house some of the people would come to hear me out of curiosity .from her sister, Mrs. Penfield, she read it, and seemed much Here some was offended because I preached the possibility of through New England thousands of laymen, and hundreds of rejoiced that I had come. She then began to tell me how it being suddenly changed from a state of sin to a state of grace. preachers, who glory in the doctrine of universal atonement. had been with them, and said there were a few of them that He had thus fairly entered the field. In our next we shall

there.

Mr. Editor .- There are some things you Bostonians has not seen, some enjoyments your city preachers have no yet known; and among them is the pleasure of rambling ove the mountains in Old Berkshire. And I do not read one of you

Hearing recently that a new church was to be dedicated i On Sunday, 21st, we find him at New Haven, the Athens Blandford Centre, and never having visited that region, I har of the State. It was a stormy day, but he preached in the nessed my horse and started. Leaving this village, you trave court-house, at 5 o'clock, to a considerable congregation, on five miles before you come to the hills, then you enter the gorge Amos 5:6: " Seek ye the Lord, and ye shall live." Among which is the line of the Western railroad; but while that follows his auditors were the President of the College, many of the lows the river up among the mountains, you, in going to Blandadents, and a Congregational clergyman of the place.
"I spoke," he says, "as if I had no doubt but God would away to the left. And now you begin to ascend, up—up—up ford, part company with it at the foot of old Tekoa, and ber reach the hearts of the hearers by the discourse. The people do not flatter yourself that your nag will strike into a troi paid great attention to what I said, and several expressed again for five miles at least—up—up—up, until your neck aches their satisfaction. Mr. Jones asked me to go to tea with him, with leaning back, your horse is panting for breath, you see which invitation I accepted. While together, I told him much to be reaching the region of the clouds; but, excelsior, higherhigher-and after all, " hills peep o'er hills," and you begin t "Wednesday, 24th, I travelled a stony road to Reading, and wonder what in the world people could seek up there, until, af ecording to direction, called on Esq. Benedict, but he was ter an hour and a half, if your horse is a good walker, you se not at home; so I got my horse and rode to Mr. Rogers', to the top of a steeple, which at first seems to lie among th onsult him about the matter. While I was talking to him, clouds. That is the Congregational church, set on the highest Mr. Bartlett, a Congregational minister, came by, and being point to be found in this elevated region. Here is a small vilinformed who I was, asked me home with him. After I had lage, in the midst of which, right among folks, sits a near been there a while, he asked me some questions relative to church, white as their mountain snows, with a modest steeple doctrines, and I endeavored to inform him what kind of doc- from which, as we came in, the tones of a beautiful bell wer trines we preached. He said he could not invite me into the ringing out upon the pure air. We arrived in season to crowd meeting-house, because I held what he thought was contrary our way through the mass of packed mortality, and reach the to the gospel. I told him I did not expect an invitation to pulpit. The sermon was preached by Rev. G. Landon, of

God that I had some liberty in preaching. The old minister hundred dollars for the support of preaching; and we ought to nough he does not practice it himself."

It was at Reading that the second class formed in New Eng
pointed to the charge. And here, in confidence, I will whisper

town house. He also visited Rockwell, in Wilton Parish, Last January, as they now had the entire labor of Mr. Cob. Canaan, Middlesex, Norwalk, Fairfield, and had some hope leigh, they began to talk about building a church. The project direct line of human thought. A man who was not a professo On Friday, 3d July, he reached Stratfield, and found another of religion, one day came into the store of Br. D. P. Robinson little company of devout and congenial minds, whose sympa- and said, "Robinson, why don't you build a Methodist meet thies cheered him on in his solitary course. He says:-"I ing-house?" "We are not able," said R. "I will give you nouse was filled with hearers. I had great satisfaction in I know of another who will do as much." On this hint Br preaching, and some of the people were melted into tears. I Robinson started; and although the man who first proposes elt my soul transported with joy; and it appeared to me that the thing backed out, yet on they went, and in June it was rais-

it is paid for. O that those preachers who have so fine talents The next day he was on his way to Stratford, the principal for building churches, could acquire a gift for getting them in carrying on this enterprise, which has been met by great opposition from persons who have mistaken bigotry for "Saturday, 4th, I set off about the middle of the day, and mild religion of the Savior. The church now numbers about

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND SLAVERY.

In a meeting of the Canada Evangelical Alliance, denounced and rejected."

"He (Mr. R.) deprecated the attempt to introduce regard the situation of our brethren. Slavery, in-deed, was a foul blot on the escutcheon of the United States, especially when set in contrast with their famed declaration of human rights. Yet circumstances were often occurring, which should command grave consideration and sympathy. One was entioned by Dr. Skinner. A colored free woman vas married to a slave: he was about to be sold, and therefore in danger of being separated from her; his wife had accumulated some property, and bought him—bought her husband—and now holds him as her property. Is that women to be blotted from membership in the Church of Christ?

"Ever since the meeting of the Alliance, the Anti-Slavery League has manifested the greatest opposihas thus virtually resolved itself in Anti-Evangelical Alliance." Referring especially of the efforts of Mr. W. L. Garrison, Mr. R. expressed his fear, that under pretence of auti-slavery zeal, Mr. G. had taken opportunity to spread infidel prin-

LITERARY ITEMS.

press, it appears that the Smithsonian Regents have and active measures are in progress to consumma and when the buildings are completed, the addition would be an admirable provision for our "worn out" of a house.

Mr. Jewett, of Brown University, will be made Librarian, at the request of the Regents. He is a very distinguished biographical scholar, and the salary of Mr. J. would probably be three thousand dollars .-Twenty thousand dollars will be expended during the first year for books, and in regard to professorships and lectures, nothing is done at present. The interest of the fund, up to July last, will be expended

The directors of the British Museum have ordered the purchase of every American book and publication, of every kind, including pamphlets, sermons, school-books, children's books, &c.

Sir Walter Scott's library of 15,000 volumes, at Abpottsford, remains unembarrassed and undisturbed as were held in the Bromfield street chapel on the property of his heirs; a catalogue has lately Wednesday evening last. The spacious house was been published, in two volumes. It is now extreme- crowded. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. ly difficult to procure his autograph, and a volume J. A. Merrill, E. Kibby, T. C. Peirce, and the editor of containing it would be eagerly purchased.

OUR GERMAN MISSIONS.

We learn from the Northern Advocate, that the Second German Methodist Episcopal Church in N. Y. City, which has heretofore worshipped in a large hall in the Eighth Avenue, near Forty-second street, have recently purchased, on very favorable terms, a small and convenient frame church in Thirty-sixth street, formerly occupied by the Episcopalians. This ber of Germans in the city, is upwards of forty thou- have also been peculiarly refreshing to my spirit.sand. A few weeks since, a new German Method- The proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, a across the East river.

A MELANCHOLY DECREASE.

The following, says the (Baptist) Reflector, copied Return, O Lord, how long?"

power every day. "Not unto us, not unto us, but aggregate was put at 98,000, and rising, showing at this time a melancholy falling off. It would be a but how much greater the occasion for sorrow, when and intend to have things about right when it comes earnest entreaty, 'Spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thy heritage to reproach.

ATTACK ON MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

and Bonney, in a recent excursion in China, God, we have, the past season, been provided with a were attacked by a large mob. They were assailed new and beautiful chapel. The society wisely avoidby sticks, mud, tiles, hard clay and stones. The ed the extravagance which has marked the erection cry was, "The foreign devils have killed our peo- of some of our churches, and consequently avoided ple, and we will kill you, and avenge our wrongs. the inconvenience and disgrace of a long continued No matter who you are, the blood of our Chinese debt. They adopted and carried out the maxim, shall be revenged." Mr. B. and his companions "Pay as you go." Since we have occupied it, an few miles and were returning home through a narrow our congregation. Several have been reclaimed creek, when they were attacked from the banks and from a backslidden state; ten have professed to be ed to pass. One stone, weighing 85 pounds, was ing, "O, that I knew where I might find Him."with their lives, though some of the boatmen were extensive work. Sin abounds in this village, but, had been among the mob and could have reasoned passed. with them and made them acquainted with the character and calling of the persons whom they were assaulting, he could have quieted and dispersed them.

SLAVERY IN DELAWARE.

A Wilmington paper says :- " Petitions are in circulation recommending the Legislature of our State appointment here, and many others are awakened. to abolish slavery on fair and equitable terms. We have heretofore said that no other measure would it. There are are only about 2000 slaves in Dela- long as the church shall believe and labor.

TEMPERANCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

There are in Sweden 322 temperance societies and upwards of 90,000 members. In Norway, fectual hold, there were at the beginning of this year, including Austria, 1426 temperance societies, and no less than 1,019,193 members. This is truly encouraging to the lovers of sobriety, peace, and good order : and is indicative of what temperance societies can selves, as they ought to do.

CHRISTIANITY IN CALCUTTA.

It is thought that there are nearly 1000 young Montreal, the 11th ult., the Rev. Mr. Richey (Wes. men in Calcutta, who are convinced of the evils of levan) made his report as their representative at Lou- idolatry, and who in secret worship one Supreme n. On the subject of slavery, he remarked, that Being; and some of them, it is supposed, acknowlsome desired, that all who held slaves should be edge the claims of the Lord Jesus Christ. Until recently their sentiments have been comparatively unknown to each other; but the late discussion in subject. The Alliance did not assume to be a that place has made them better acquainted. Should church, nor did it pronounce definitively on human the lines be drawn among the different religionists character. We ought temperately and meekly to it is hoped that this interesting class of persons would range themselves under the banner of Chris-

THE DECEMBER COLLECTIONS.

Have brethren generally taken the collection for the Theological Institution? The time is past, but if it has been omitted in any case, we hope it will yet be attended to. Read Bro. Adam's eloquent address, get from it the substance of an appeal to the people. and we have no fears that your quota of the collection will be on hand. Bro. F. Rand has been appointed by the Trustees as receiver of the collections.

RETREAT FOR DISABLED CLERGYMEN

An institution of this kind is about to be establish ed in the Diocese of Maryland, near Georgetown District of Columbia, for the Protestant Episcopa From a Washington correspondent of the N.Y. Ex- Church. A suitable property has been purchased oted Prof. Henry, of Princeton, a salary of \$3500, the plan at an early period. Such an institution

NEW INLET FOR PAPAL BENEDICTIONS.

At Vienna, the Germans did not even uncove hemselves at the solemn entry of the Holy Father into that capital of the aristocratic world.

"They answered the women who called upo them to uncover and receive the Pope's blessing, which he was distributing right and left-Ist des papstes segen gut-so dringt er arch den hut. The literal translation of which is, If the Pope's blessing is good, it will penetrate equally through our hats."

SERVICES in memory of the venerable Pickering the Herald. A large number of ministerial brethren were present. Sermons wholly or partially in reference to the decease of our venerated father were delivered in most of our churches in the city the pre ceeding Sabbath. Brother Frost will soon have an interesting obituary ready for our columns.

THE CHURCHES.

FALL RIVER .- Rev. J. D. Butler writes, Dec. 14 nission, which is sustained by the "Ladies' Home My soul has been greatly blessed, and my heart Missionary Society," bids fair to be productive of greatly encouraged, while reading the few revival much good to the German population, which is very notices which have appeared in the Herald of late. amerous in that part of the city. The whole num- The articles of Br. H. Adams, on Christian Holiness, ist Episcopal Church, a small frame building, was published in the Herald, together with the many dedicated in the village of Williamsburgh, just foreign letters we have had of late, have had a very happy effect upon my mind; and I am now looking forward, with brightened hopes, to the speedy conquest of the world. We have a little of the spirit of the Evangelical Alliance in this place. I have just returned from a meeting of the ministers of this town, at the Rev. M. Fowler's, which was truly interfrom the N. Y. Baptist Register, is proof that spiritu- esting and profitable. Well, blessed be the name al dearth is not less intense in New York, than in of the Lord, my soul is happy in God. Glory to his New England. When will the parched ground become a pool, and springs break out in the desert? ness, than I do at this moment. Hallelujah to the Lamb. The church in this place is walking right up "According to the statement of the number of Six precious souls professed to find peace in believmembers of the Baptist denomination in this State, given in the table of associations appended to the annual report of the convention board, it appears that the from death unto life, and the work is increasing in present aggregate is 89,292. Some two years ago, the power every day. "Not unto us, not unto us, but matter of lamentation did we remain in statu quo; gun to prepare for the reception of the Conference we see such a decrease; it surely ought to bring all I am intending, before Conference, to make a stren down in the dust before the Mercy Seat, with the uous effort to increase the circulation of the Herald in this place, and also to collect all arrearages.

CASTINE, ME.-Rev. D. Higgins writes, Dec. 14 While writing on other matters, I feel it my duty to inform the friends of religion of our present state and Mr. Bridgeman and his wife, and Messrs. Pohlman prospects. Through the bountiful providence of were in a hong-boat, and had been down the river a increasing religious interest has been manifest in from the bridges, under which the boat was compell- converted from sin, and several others are exclaimthrown into the boat. They all escaped, however, We are confidently looking and praying for a more considerably injured. Mr. Bridgeman thinks if he blessed be God, the day of salvation has not yet

> WEST THOMPSON STATION .- Rev. G. W. Steam writes, Dec. 15 :- Our revival continues in greater power than ever, and sinners are being converted every week. Our meetings are powerful, and God is manifestly among the people. Between thirty and forty have been converted and reclaimed, since my

DANVILLE, VT .- Rev. Wm. M. Mann writes, Dec. conduce so much to the prosperity of little Delaware. 12:—We are enjoying a most glorious revival of re-A tide of emigration would set in here to buy up and ligion upon this station. More than one hundred improve our old and worn out lands, and the million have been converted and reclaimed within a few acres supposed to be contained in Delaware would weeks, and the work goes on still. I have no doubt be worth more than five millions of dollars more as but what we shall enjoy a continued revival through soon as such a law is passed. Our interests require the year, and every succeeding Conference year, as

Monмouth, Me.—Rev. B. Foster writes, Dec. 8 -Please say to the friends of Zion through the Herald, that God is visiting old Monmouth once more, in a gracious manner; more than one score have been where the temperance cause has only just taken ef. brought from nature's darkness into the liberty of the Gospel, and as many more reclaimed from their 128 temperance societies, and 14,842 members. The backslidings; and many more are saying, "What prospect is in the highest degree encouraging in re- must I do to be saved?" Present appearances indilation to that country. A few years ago, the Storth. cate that the gracious work is but in the morning of ing passed an act, directing all the distilieries to its glory. May the Lord grant that there may be a cease in ten years. They are now in all Germany, general resurrection among the dry bones in Mon-

Buxton, Mr.-Rev. E. A. Stockman writes :-Please say to the friends abroad that God is visiting do, in any country, if they would but bestir them- us on old Buxton circuit. A number convertedwork still going on. God be praised.

PROVIDENCE SUBSCRIBERS

Are hereby informed, that the present arrange-ment with the Rev. John E. Risley, will close the first of January. The secounte have all been transferred to us. Subscribers will still receive their papers at the usual places of distribution, viz., Samuna JAMES, Chesnut street; HENNY BAKER & Co., South Main street, and J. W. GLADDING, Westminster

Rev. GEORGE M. CARPENTER has consented to act as special agent for the Herald; he is now engaged in an effort to double our list in P. Brs. Hosted and Bradford, are also regular agents. We wans to commence the year with one hundred, at least .-What say our Providence friends?

PROPOSALS

FOR THE LOCATION OF THE THEOLOGICAL IN-STITUTION.

The trustees appointed by several of the New Eng land Conferences of the Methodist Episocopal Churchfor the purpose of providing a Theological Seminary for said Conferences, are now ready to receive proposals for the location of the institution. They deem it unnecessary, after the ample discussion of the subject during the last ten years, to prolong this notice by details of the nature and design of the proposed Seminary. Communications making offers of locations, can be addressed to either of the undersigned, (post paid,) until the first of February next. It is requested that they be as minute as possible.

> A. STEVENS. M. RAYMOND, O. C. BAKER.

We called last week for a copy of Dr. Roberts' Defence of the Methodists in the early days of New England Methodism. The Doctor also published a pamphlet, on the Calvinistic controversy. Can any of our readers furnish us with either of these tracts? Dr. Roberts, of Baltimore, son of the author, wishes us to obtain them for his use. He is preparing a memoir of his father, which will, doubtless, interest much the Methodists of New England. Any facts respecting his father will be gratefully received by

CONGRESS. No important business farther than in our reports. The holydays are suspending the proceedings.

TAKING THE VEIL .- On the 13th ult., four young ladies received, at the hands of Bishop Hughes, the White Veil in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at Astoria, near New York. Three of the candidates are natives of Philadelphia; the other is of New York. The parents of all were present during the ceremonies.

THE PARKERSBURG CASE .- The general court of Virginia has ordered the discharge of the three citizens of Ohio, who had been arrested for kidnapping slaves from Virginia. A majority of the court decided that the offence was committed beyond low water mark on the Ohio, and therefore not within the limits or jurisdiction of Virginia.

THE JEWS .- A society has lately been formed in England, entitled "The British and Foreign Society for promoting the colonization of the Holy land." that "there is a growing, and general desire amongst the Jews to return thither; and that in many parts of the world there are large classes of Jews who are purely agriculturists, and therefore just the people to flourish there; that whereas some years ago there were but about 2000 Jews resident in Palestine, there are now about 40,000."

SACRED MEDITATIONS-24 mo. in gilt-by P. L. U .-We have noticed this little volume before. A notice from the St. Louis Weekly Gazette, which lays under our eye, speaks as follows of it:-We have received this little volume from the extreme East. It is one of the richest gushings from the well spring of love, that we have ever seen. Every page is, as it vere, an altar, on which is offered a free, single, and devoted heart-full of faith, and full of bright reality. The author seems to live and move in the very atmosphere of heaven. It is a pure, bright, living gem, reflecting a mind high and holy in its thoughts—a heart richly gifted wi h the graces of the spirit.

DICKINSON'S BOSTON ATMANAC FOR 1817 is out in its named good style. It is almost an indispensible manual to our citizens, especially to our business men. It is full of important statistical matter, local information, &c., &c. B. B. Mussey, Boston.

THE ANGLO SAXON .- We have already referred to this new paper. Its purpose—the reform of our orthography, so as to conform it to a just orthoppy, is a grand one; how practicable, is, however, a grand question also. Many excellent judges think it a practicable scheme. We are inclined to concur with them, the more we examine the subject. All who are interested in it should take this paper. It's published by Andrews & Boyle, 339 Washington street, Boston, at \$2 per annum.

THE CHRISTIAN KEEPSAKE, for 1847, has been issued by Phillips & Sampson, Boston, in truly beautiful style; the pinding is embossed morocco, with gilt; the articles very various, and mostly of a religious character, and the engravings, some nine in number, are exquisitely executed mezotints .-Many eminent names are among the contributors.

SAXTON & KELT, of Boston, have for sale the following interesting works from the press of the Harpers: -The Emi-grant, by Sir Francis Head. The Body and the Mind, by Dr. Moore, and the Guide to Wisdom and Virtue, by An Eminent Physician. The first two are reprints of works which we have seen highly commended by English reviewers; the last is an excellent collection of moral fragments.

WAITE, PEIRCE & Co., Boston, have received the following new works:-" Bridge's Exposition of the Book of Proverbs." "Glory, and other Tales for Children." "Blake's Juvenile Companion." " Alderbrook, or Village Sketches and Poems, by Famy Forester," now Mrs. Judson, in two volumes, and " The Pre-Adamite Earth Contributions to the Theological Science," by Dr. Harris, author of Mammon, &c.

We have received an able discourse on " the Dignity of the Gospel Ministry," delivered by Rev. A. J. Crandall, before the Ministerial Association of Cayuga, N. Y.

THE SARBATH SCHOOL TEACHER'S REWARD, is the title of a beautiful little volume, written by Rev. J S. Springer, and published by the Mass. S. S. Society, Boston. It is at entertaining and instructive narrative, related in a style exceedingly well adapted to the taste and understanding of child.

THE AMERICAN PULPIT for December has arrived. It contains two able sermons—the first by Dr. Sprague, on the Deluge, the other a Missionary discourse, on the aggressive character of Christianity, by Rev. L. D. Barrows. Beside these, the number contains a good skeleton on the Encourage-ments to Social Worship. Saml. Chism, Worcester.

ILLUSTRATED BOTANY .- Wellman, N. Y., has issued number IX. of this elegant work. The coloredlengravings are

[.] See Buck's Theological Dictionary; Watson's Do.; Bangs' Life

[†] New England Puritan, Sept., 1842.

CANTON STREET CHARGE

Br. Stevens,—I have deleyed giving any notice, in the Hereid, of our effort to establish a church upon the Neck, preferring to wait until I could become familiar with our capabilities, and the demands of that part of the city for such a movement.

The novelty of the affair is now passed. Eight months have elapsed, and the majority of those that attend upon the bervices now can be relied upon as regular hearers. We have about fifty in the membership, a congregation averaging 200 in the afternoon, and Sabbath School of 50. Our congregation is as large as our limits will admit. The smallness of the hall where we worship has been, and is still, our chief obstacle in gaining and retaining a congregation; and it is a source of great encouragement to us, that some of the most judicious brethren in the city are fully apprized of the necessity of a church in that portion of the city, and are taking the preliminary steps towards securing a suitable lot of land, and the erection of a house adequate to our present wants. We have very good reason to believe that another year will witness the erection and dedication of a good house of worship somewhere in the vicinity of our hall. Our expenses, falling upon a few, have been quite heavy, but cheerfully borne, as far as the means of the brethren admitted. To silsvinte the severity of these bordens, they have called upon the churches in the city and vicinity, and upon several of the members individually. Some of the churches have voted to raise a contribution in aid of the young charge, and a number of the bethren have placed us under great obligation by their charity and cordial sympathy. We have received about fifty dollars, and if any others are willing to share with us our liabilities, we shall be most grateful to receive their assistance. Any donation left with the publisher of the Heraid, or in the book store, (Waite, Peirce & Co.,) will be forwarded to the atewards.

Our social meetings have been very interesting of late. A number of the almost magical rapidity with whic Br. Stevens, -I have doleyed giving any notice, in the Herald,

ouse.

It is a most happy and important moment for us to commence our florts to do good in this vicinity. Our views of truth and economy It is a most happy and important moment for us to commence our efforts to do good in this vicinity. Our views of truth and economy of means are peculiarly adapted to meet the wants and sympathies of such a community as is fast pouring into the immense blocks mow rising in all directions. We hope our hethren will turn their estention to this promising field of usefulness, and be ready to reap the harvest that the Lord seems to have prepared to our hands. Let us share richly in your prayers.

B. K. Perrez.

For the Herald and Journal.

DR. BANGS ON SLAVERY.

DR. BANGS ON SLAVERY.

A correspondent belonging to the Troy Conference, writes me that he travels in a district of country where Zion's Herald is circulated and read by many, both preachers and people, all of whom appear to be at a loss how to reconcile the sentiments I have advanced in my numbers on emancipation, with my former course in respect to slavery and abolitionism; and wishes me to give the needful information either to bim, privately, or in the columns of the Herald. I choose the latter method, that all who wish for the same information may read and judge for themselves.

Now I am not aware of having deviated a hair's breadth, in any thing I have advanced in my recent numbers, to what I have all along held and expressed, as far as I have expressed it, in reference to this subject. That the reader may judge for himself, I will give him a few extracts from pieces which I formerly wrote and published. In a piece written in '34 or '35, are the following words:—"In the first place, then, it is not the question of alavery in the abstract, concerning which we have spoken. We shaways believed, and do still believe, that slavery is an evil, from which it is most desirable our country should be delivered, if it could be effected without bringing upon it a greater amount of evil. But what we have feared is that the imprudent measures adopted, the infammatory speeches delivered, printed, and circulated by the abolitionists, would tend to tritiate the passivus, instead of allaying the prejudices, of all concerned in this business; and that, instead of meliorating the condition of the slave, would only render it the more inderable."

This extract expresses, in few words, the exact sontiments of all I have advanced on that subject; and it will be perceived by the attentive reader, that my opposition was so what I considered the imprudent measures. The inflammatory speeches—"which were pure and an male, as well as to the doctrine of insended and succount of the many pure to the more pure to the many pure to the man

with slavery in the States where it exists, than to indulge in harsh cen

with slavery in the States where it exists, than to indulge in harsh consures and denuaciations, and in those fruitless efforts which, instead of lightening the burden of the slave, only tend to make his condition the more irksome and distressing.

"From every view of the subject which we have been able to take, and from the most calm and dispassionate survey of the whole ground, we have come to the solemn conviction, that the only safe, Scriptural, and prudent way for us, both as ministers and people, to take, is wholly to refrain from this agitating subject, which is now convulsing the country, and consequently the church, from and to end, by calling forth inflammatory speeches, papers, and pamphlets."

end to end, by calling forth inflammatory speeches, papers, and gamphleta."

From this extract it will appear that neither myself nor the General Conference, which fully adopted my sentiments, were in favor of slavery, ner opposed to any prudent measures to do it away, but only thought that the "inflammatory speeches" made by ultra abolitonists, and the measures they had adopted to effect immediate and unconditional emancipation, were premature and imprudent.—So I think still, and have fully expressed it in my recent numbers.

I indeed did wish to avoid any allusion to any unpleasant reminiscences, in reference to this subject, and have only done it now in order to show the consistency of my own course, and the perfect agreement of my southments formerly and at the present time; and it will be seen that the agitation from which our brethren and friends were exhorted "wholly te refrain," was that agitation produced by shows inflammatory speeches, and these: "enmeasured terms" of condemnation made and uttered against all who dissented from them, and not an agitation against slavery, if produced by prudent and Christian measures, such as I have recommended in my recent articles.

referred.

I have only to say, in conclusion, that whatever of unpleasantnes may have occurred in this controversy heretofore, on either side, wish to forget, that we may all units, if possible, in the grand enter prise of aweeping slavery, by the use of all Christian and prud means, from our land and nation. And I think, if the discussion be carried on in the same spirit of candor and Christian spirit v which Br. De Viane has begun his reply to my numbers, it have a hanpy termination.

"The reason why I cannot determine the year exactly, is, that the piece is cut out of the Christian Advocate and Journal, and preserved in a scrap book, without date. I am very certain, however, that it was in one of the years above mentioned.

For the Herald and Journal.

PREACHERS' AID SOCIETY.

Br. Stevens,—Br. Gardner, Corresponding Secretary of the Providence Conference-Preachers' Aid Society, declining to serve, the unlersigned was chosen, at the annual meeting, holden March 22, tr. that office. And as I may be expected to say something on the intersts of the above Society, I have taken my pen to address a few words on my brethere in the ministry and the church, through the Her did. I hope I may say something to encourage and prompt all con to my bretheen in the ministry and the church, through the Herald. I hope I may say something to encourage and prompt all concerned to a more zealous and decided action in favor of the blessed
and righteous cause now under consideration. Every member of our
church has a personal interest in this cause. As the ministers of
Christ are worthy of their hire, and, after dispensing to the church
spiritual things, have a Scriptural right to expect in return temporal
ahings, every child of Grd is under obligations as high as beaven and
and as broad as the benevolence and justice of our Savior, to do all
in his or her power to give every minister of Christ a comfortable
support. When the Holy Ghost moves on the heart of an individual
to lorsake all and go into the world and preach the cospel, he also
moves on the church to receive and sustain that individual, and if the
dictates of that blessed Spirit were always responded to, we should
see a better state of things than now exists.

dictates of that blessed Spirit were always responded to, we should see a better state of things than now exists.

But we, my brethren in the ministry, above all others, should not be the least zealous in promoting the interests of the Preachers' Aid Society. We are the greatest gainers by its prosperity. The church, by contributing to its funds, receives the satisfaction that always follows the right performance of duty, and also of knowing that the servants of Christ, who have spoken to her the words of ternal life, are blessed with the necessries of this life. But we receive into our pockets the means by which we are fed and clothed. Every dollar put into the treasury of this Society is so much added to the comfort of our wives and children and ourselves. Shall we, then, be indifferent and inactive? If we are, we shall suffer less; for it in this as in the cause of missions, education, and all ether benevolent enterprises, the church expects us to take the leaf. Of this we shall have no reason to complain. If the sinder will not repent of his sins and give his heart to God, it is right he should suffer condemnation; and if we, my brethren, when we have the power. do not take mean and if we, my brethren, when we have the power. do not take means and give his heart to God, it is right he should suffer condemnation; and if we, my brethren, when we have the power, do not take measures to secure the prosperity of the Preacher's Aid Society, we eaght to suffer the consequences attending an empty treasury. How is it that some preachers always collect in their appointments a hand some sum for benevolent purposes, while others will go to the same appointments, and collect little, or nothing? How is it that some will collect, even in a small and poor appointment, a large sum, while others collect among a large and vecality speople a very small amount? I leave the reader to answer. I hope all will give the Treasurer's report for the last year a careful consideration, and then, before God and the needy, ask ourselves, Have we done our duty?

Providence, Nov. 26.

GEO. M. CARPENTER.

For the Herald and Journal.

SERMON BY REV. H. W. ADAMS.

Br. Stevens,—I have been deeply interested in the perusal of a sermon by Rev. H. W. Adams, of Concord, N. H., Agent of the American Bible Society. Hebrews 11:27, contains the text which is the foundation of his discourse:—"For he endured, as seeing him who is invisible." The doctrine inculcated is, That seeing the incisible promotes Christian codurance. The discourse appears under two general divisions:

an in the promotes Christian and grance.

In consider what things Moses endured.

I. Consider what things Moses endured.

II. Consider how seeing the invisible enabled him to endure them.

Under the 3d subdivision, Mr. Adams beautifully describes the sacrifices of wealth and the motives of a high worldly consideration which Moses endured.

Under the 4th subdivision, the sacrifice of home and kindred is strikingly illustrated by a graphic and poetic natural description of human life.

uman life.
Under the 5th head, the gitted writer shows the paramount value
f the sacrifice, from the fact that it was made and its consequences
adured at a period of life that would preclude the idea that the ecnutricities or visionary aspirations of youth superinduced the deision. "It was when he had come to years,"—when he was forty

an all the subdivisions of the second head breathe forth the ty of nature, happily and postically described. The reader is sing their horses.

referred particularly to the 5th subdivision, under the second head, or | Gen. Wool has been ordered by Gen. Taylor to occupy the referred particularly to the 5th subdivision, under the second head, or general division.

The application is bold, comprehensive, and sublime. The whole sermon is couched in excellent language. It is worthy of the perusal of every preacher and layman in the land. The incidents and observations are well adapted and well calculated to elucidate the events of the age when Moses lived. The style is easy and natural, at the same time spirited and lively, and the language is elevated and comprehensive.

Gen. Wool has been ordered by Gen. Taylor to occupy the town of Parras, a small but beautiful place seventy miles north-ward of Saltillo. Gen. Wool would have no opposition at Parras, as the inhabitants were prepared to receive him peaceably.

The ultimate plans of Gen. Taylor had not of course been prehensive.

For the Herald and Journal.

REV. V. R. OSBORN.

At the close of the public service of Chesaut Street M. E. Church, Providence, R. L. on Sunday afteraoon. Bec. 13, a committee previously appointed reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, intelligence has reached us of the sudden death of Rev. Van Rensalaer Osbora, for many years an esteemed minister of the M. E. Church, and the honored instrument, under God, of establishing a branch of said church in this city; and whereas, it is believed some public recognition of an mysterious and afflictive providence is suitable to such an event, therefore.

Resolved, That in the death of Rev. V. R. Osborn, this church is attributable, and through whose instrumentality many have been brought to the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus.

Resolved, That while we bow submissively to the bereaving stroke of an all wise Providence, we tender to the afflicted widow and children of our departed brother our Christian sympathies, and devoutly commend them to the care and consolation of our heavenly Father, who has asid, I will never leave then one forsake thee.

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Resolved, That the occasion of the death of this church, be improved by a commemorative discourse, to be delivered in this house, as soon as the necessary arrangements for the same can be made; and that James Lewis, James Saow, and Preston Bennett, with the paster of this church, be a committee to secure the sarvices of a suitable preacher for the occasion.

Resolved, That a committee to secure the sarvices of a suitable preacher for the occasion.

Resolved, That a committee to secure the sarvices of a suitable preacher for the occasion.

this church, be a committee to secure the services of a suitable preacher for the occasion.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, with the preamble, be furnished to the family of Br. Osborn, and to the publisher of Ziou's Herald, for insertion in that paper.

JOSIAH L. WESSER, SOC'Y.

J. B. HUSTED, Chairman.

Providence, Dec. 17.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

The first Baptist church in the United States, was founded

of Philadelphia. The first professedly Universalist church in the United staff have arrive at Matamoros.

States, was organized at Gloucester, Mass., under Murray,

the errors of the times, he often meets with opinions and seatiments about religion, which, when thrown together, would compose the following creed:

"If you seek religion, you'll never find it; when you get it you'll never know it; if you know it, you hav'nt got it; if you've got it, you can never lose it; and if you lose it, you never had it.—North. Chris. Adv.

"It was on his way home, but owing to letters received from above, developing something of the future operations of

whites, 27,548; colored, 5,096. Last year there were, whites, greatly improved. 26,436; colored, 4,949. Increase for the year, whites, 1122; colored, 147: total, 1,269.

Revivals .- It is gratifying to be able to say, that in two of our churches, there is at the present time a gracious revival of religion. In the Trinity church, (Dr. Hodgson's,) we learn that a number have been converted, during a series of meetings, which, we believe, are yet in progress; and in the Salem Church, (Dr. S. Higgas',) there has been, for a number of seven tons of hay was destroyed by fire. With difficulty his cattle were all rescued; one, however, again rushed into the flames and perished. Two hundred dollars were insured at the ber of years past, a continued manifestation of the power and goodness of Gol, in the conversion of many precious, immortal souls.—Philadelphia Chris. Repos.

A very distressing a

Gun Cotton .- Dr. Francis Lieber, the learned Gun Collon.—Dr. Francis Lieber, the learned German, so well known in this city, and now a professor in the South Carolina College, states, in a communication to the Palmetto State Banner, that Dr. Ellet, professor of chemistry Vice-Presidency, John P. Hale of N. H. in that college, has not only succeeded in producing gun cotton, but has discovered a process by which it can be made far as it will reduce the price of one of the chief materials used in out-buildings belonging to Joshua Getchell, of Wells, were war, and therefore greatly increase warlike destructiveness, which he says history teaches us will tend to shorten wars and promote peace. He thinks with the Prussian general, of very high scientific standing, that the time will come when a man cattle from the devouring element, he lost his own life in the will be able to carry destruction to five hundred men in his flames. He was an efficient farmer and an estimable citizen. waistcoat pocket, and then there will be peace on earth.-

istered yesterday by Dr. Heald, to a man inflicted with a wen ver tea-service, worth \$165, from his brother conductors and on his head. After inhaling the vapor for a minute, perhaps, others connected with the western railroad. It was presented the patient was pronounced to be in a proper state. Dr. Da- to him at a supper at the United States Hotel, on Tuesday veis performed the operation. The cutting about and remov- evening .- [Transcript. ing the excresence, occupied not more than two minutes. The patient was recovered by swallowing some cold water. He stroyed by fire on the morning of the 12th inst. stated that he was sensible of every thing going on around him. There was no sleep. The cutting produced no pain, but was rather agreeable. This agreeable sensation arose, probably, from the letting off the blood; as there was an evident tendency of blood to the head. He sat perfectly still, and his appear- to the quarter-deck, which drifted to Gay head, where they ance under the operation corroborated his words.

The operation was conducted in the presence of Drs. Weed, Mighels, Gilman and Wood. It appeared to be satisfactory, and to sustain the character of this important discovery .-

Summary of Intelligence.

From the N. O. Picayune, Dec. 15.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER SEA-FARTHER FROM AND SALTILLO-REPORTED CAPTURE OF A WAGON TRAIN BY CANALES, &c., &c.

By the arrival, last evening, of the steamship Alabama, Capt. Windle, we have advices from Brazos Santiago to the breach which occurred last week was not so extensive, as sup-11th inst., and from Monterey to the first of the month. The posed .- [Hagerstown News. news is highly interesting as regards the present disposition of the forces in Mexico, and particularly so as indicating the future movements of the army. The drift of the intelligence points to a crisis of bloody import.

We learn that the Alabama was obliged to put to sea twice from Brazos, with a number of vessels that still had their car- what luck has attended the business, owing to plenty at home goes on board, and that the barque Wm. Ivy was blown off on and a scarcity abroad. The steamer Hendrick Hudson came the 6th inst., with a cargo of mules on board, and had not re- out half-finished in October, run one month, and earned \$9,000. turned when the Alabama sailed.

The Matamoros Flag says that the third Indiana regiment is under marching orders for Camargo and onward."

The third and fourth regiments of Illinois volunteers have re- business. turned to Matamoros from the mouth, whither they had proceeded only a few days previous from Camargo, on their way to Tampico by sea. Gen. Shields is at Tampico, and these two regiments will march from Matamoros under Gen. Patterson, to meet him there.

Col. Coffee, with the remainder of the Alabama regiment, arrived at Matamoros on the 8th inst., on the Hatchee Eagle, and proceeded to the mouth. The portion of this regiment which passed down some days previously, had taken ship for Tampico, but were ordered ashore again.

It was my good fortune to meet this morning an old friend in a gentleman direct from Monterey, who gave me the data for what follows. My informant left Monterey on the 27th of November. Gen. Taylor had returned from Saltillo, and expressed himself much pleased with the appearance of the city, which was in quiet possession of the troops under Gen. Worth.

No demonstration against Gen. Worth had been made by the common succession of the data are solution instructing the Millitary Committee to inquire into the expediency of transporting free mails to the army.

Mr. Barrow's resolution calling upon the President for information in relation to the negociations with Santa Anna at Havana, was postponed until Tuesday week.

Mr. Seiver introduced a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of constructing a railroad from Missouri to the Columbia river.

enemy, although only at the distance of twenty miles from him.

His scouts had discovered about 3000 Mexican cavalry, said to have been sent from San Luis Potosi for the purpose of grasing their horses.

In the House, Mr. Martin introduced a resolution to allow volunteers in the Mexican war to receive their letters by mail free of postage. The House refused to suspend the rules to resing their horses.

mane time spirited and lively, and the language as esevated and comprehensive.

The writer would have been glad to enlarge upon the several subjects of the discourse, as they are discussed, in their order, but he has not leisure so to do.

This sermon of the Rev. Henry W. Adams is heartily and sincerely commended to readers of your valuable journal. It certainly can be read with great profit by every one. It is replete with valuable moral reflections, and contains instructions which will edify the Christian, and strengthen him in the decrines of the gospel. The true spirit of enlightened Christianity shines pre eminent throughout the whole essay. The ultimate plans of Gen. Taylor had not of course The sermon of Mr. Adams appears in the 7th number of the American Pulpit, Vol. 2, edited by Rev. R. S. Rust, Principal of N. H. Coulerence Seminary.

Northfield, N. H., Dac 3.

Northfield, N. H., Dac 3.

Northfield, N. H., Dac 3.

Northfield, N. H., Dac 3. ry. Gen. Taylor would himself take up his line of march for Victoria, where, rumor has it, Santa Anna has 10,000 choice

This city is indispensably necessary to Gen. Taylor, that he may secure his lines of communication in an attack upon San Luis Potosi. Santa Anna knows its importance, and will no doubt, resist its possession by our troops. Gen. Taylor intended to march as soon as provisions could be hastened up-which

his measures or fully sustain him, had detached and marched to sher of the capitol 7000 men, under the pretence of putting down another outbreak of the populace, being well aware that General Taylor cannot artack him in his strongholds at San Luis for

San Luis Potosi is in a strong state of defence, and is daily strengthening still more, and it may be that the battles of Palo Alto, and Resaca, and those of Monterey, were but specimens of what may occur before San Luis. Officers believe that a harder fight than any one yet is before them.

Maj. Gen. Patterson had left Camargo with the Alabama mder Roger Williams, at Providence, Rhode Island, in and Illinois regiments, and was conveying their troops down to the mouth of the Rio Grande, intending to go to Tampico by The first Society of Quakers in the United States, was water. Having duly reported his intention to the commanding formed by William Penn, and is coeval with the settlement general, an express was despatched and arrived in time, ordering General Patterson to go to Tampico by land. Gen. P. and

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Dec. 10, 1846. Gen. Shields, who is ordered to take command at Tampico Singular Theology.-The preacher said, that among is here, waiting an oportunity to embark. Some four hundred

from above, developing something of the future operations of Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church.-There the army, as well as letters from home rendering unnecessary are in this Conference, 32,614 church members, thus divided: his return, goes back to his command. His health, too, is

A very distressing accident occurred in Charles county, Md., a few days ago, in the family of Mr. Wilson Compton. Two of his children, a little boy and girl, nearly of the same age, were playing together in the yard, and just as the former was SCIENCE AND THE ARTS. about to strike a stick of wood with an axe, his sister stooped to pick it up, and received the blow on her head. She died the next day.

Fire at Wells, Me .- We learn from the conductor of the

The Ethereal Vapor .- We saw this vapor admin- wreck of the Atlantic, has been mentioned, has received a sil-

The school-house in the west district of Northboro' was de

Shipureck .- The schr. Narragansett, Baker, believed to be of Dennis, ran ashore on the Sow and Pies on Saturday last, and immediately went to pieces. The crew, five in number, took were picked up. One young lad was swept from the quarter deck and drowned. The captain's chest, containing \$300 dollars in money, drifted on shore. The schooner was from New-York, bound to Boston with a cargo of corn .- [Bristol Phe-

A Jew speculator of New York has been arrested in New Orleans and brought back, for swindling a dozen merchante of the former city out of nearly \$40,000 worth of goods.

Friday afternoon, 10th instant, the interior of the end of the Church of the Pilgrims, (Dr. Cheever's,) in New York, fell in, burying six men in the ruins. There were nine persons on the scaffold when it fell; and although they were precipitat ed with brick, timber, and all sorts of rubbish, forty-eight feet through the air, only three were seriously injured.

Hon. T. Frelinghuysen has been chosen President of the GENERAL WOOL-LATEST FROM MONTEREY Amercan Peace Society, in place of S. E. Coues, Esq., of Portsmouth, N. H., resigned.

Maryland Canal.-The Canal is again in navigable order which proves a great relief to many of our citizens. The

Hon. Francis Brengle, late Representative in Congress, died

Cleaveland, Ohio .- The high freight of the last season, has given great impetus to the carrying trade. It is astonishing The schooner Clay was sold in the spring for \$5,000; she has cleared during the season \$4,500. The steamer Empire, we are credibly informed, has cleared \$60,000 in her season's

Disturbances in Illinois .- The Louisville Journal was informed by passengers on the New Era, the last boat up from New Orleans, that when the boat passed that place, there were some three hundred men under arms at Fort Messick, Illinois, arresting counterfeiters. Considerable excitement seemed to

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Picayune.

Brazos Santiago, Dec. 6, 1846.

This place is all life and bustle; the arrival and departure of transports keeping all hands in and about the quarter-master's department constantly busy as bees. A schooner called the Policy, chartered by the Government, which sailed from New Orleans a short time since with lumber, is a total loss. I have the large processing the temperature of the transports keeping all hands in and about the quarter-master's department constantly busy as bees. A schooner called the Policy, chartered by the Government, which sailed from New Orleans a short time since with lumber, is a total loss. I have the large processing the following the proposed to the control of the Covernment of the Covernment of the country may feel disposed to do so; upon the terms that Mexico acknowledges her position wrong in the existing war, and her readiness to assume the expenses of the war.—

Worksday Dec. 23.—In the Scarte, the Committee on Roads and Canals reported a bill to reliaquish the Cumberland Road to the States through which it passes.

In Senate, on Thursday, Dec. 24, J. M. Clayton presented a

adjourned.
The House went into committee of the whole on the Presthe House went into committee of the whole on the President's message. Mr. Gordon made a speech in defence of the war. Mr. Root followed, and pronounced the war unjust and unnecessary. Mr. Bowlin also made a speech which concluded the debate. The committee then rose, and the House adjourned over till Monday.

Notices.

PREACHERS' MEETING-DOVER DISTRICT. The Scientific and Tueological Association, on Dover District, will hold its next meeting at Great Falls, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1847. Exercises to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is desired and expected. CHARLES N. SMITH, Sec.

South Newmarket, Dec. 16.

Am. full bl'd do 1-2 blood, MERRIMACK COUNTY UNION BIBLE SOCIETY. This society will hold its annual meeting at the Congrega-tional meeting house, in Boscawen, N. H., on the second Wednesday in January, at 10 A. M. It is hoped that all our ministers, and the friends of the Bible cause in general, will be present.

E. SMITH, Sec.

This society will hold its annual meeting at the Congregational meeting house, in Boscawen, N. H., on the second Wednesday in January, at 10 A. M. It is hoped that all our ministers, and the friends of the Bible cause in general, will be present.

E. SMITH, Sec.
Concord, N. H., Dec. 24.

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Concord, N. H., Dec. 24.

Solid at \$5 12 1-2 per bbl., cash. The advices by this steamer were deemed favorable, and prices advanced 25 a 37 1-2c per bbl. cash. The advices by this steamer were deemed favorable, and prices advanced 25 a 37 1-2c per bbl. cash. At the close the market is duller, and prices declined; Genesee, \$5 62j a \$5 68 1-2; Southern, \$5 50 a \$5 67 1-2 per bbl. cash. At the close the market is duller, and prices declined; Genesee, \$5 62j a \$5 68 1-2; Southern, \$5 50 a \$5 67 1-2 per bbl. cash. At the close the market is duller, and prices declined; Genesee, \$5 62j a \$5 68 1-2; Southern, \$5 50 a \$5 67 1-2 per bbl. cash. At the close the market is duller, and prices declined; Genesee, \$5 62j a \$5 68 1-2; Southern, \$5 50 a \$5 10 a careful inquiry, it is found that the stock of Flour of all kinds in the market, amounts to more than 140, 000 bbl.

Grath.—The cora market has been quite firm, with limited supplies. All the old white in the market, some 10 or 12,000 bbs. heads one to firm any toring a start of the week following; thus, two weeks elapsed before any person was alarmed, and since then all efforts to obtain any tidings of him have been out informed of his absence until the Saturday look and the stock of his patadoons, and woolea cloth cap. Any information concerning him, communicated to R bert Waitaker, Cavendish, Vt., will be most thankfully received by his auxious and afflicted parents.

N. B. Publishers of newspapers throughout the country, about the second country.

ed parents.

N. B. Publishers of newspapers throughout the country will serve the cause of humanity by inserting the above.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

deministration with	
GARDNER DISTRICT-THIR	D QUARTER.
Gardiner,	Jan. 31 F. 1
E. Hallowell,	" do
Bowdoinham, Winchell S. House,	Feb. 6 7
Brunswick,	** 10
Bath,	" 13 14
E. Pittston, Whitefield,	** 20 21
Wiscassett,	" 27 28
Westport,	" 27 28
Georgetown,	March 6 7
Waldoboro',	" 13 14
Union,	" 13 14
Dunariscotta Bridge,	" 20 21
Bristol,	" 20 21
Townsend,	" 27 28
East Pittson, Dec. 15.	N. D. GEORGE.

200, 200, 200, 100	. Di GLOR	o L	
BANGOR DISTRICT-THIRD QU	ARTER.		
Hampden,	Jan.	9	10
Carmel and West Hampden, at C.,	66	9	10
Dixmont, at Troy,	44	16	17
Frankfort, Monroe, and W. Frankfort, at C	oulton's		
Corner,	46	23	24
Bangor, and Bangor Mission,	44	39	31
Orrington,	Feb.	6	7
Brewer, at the corporation,	46	13	14
Orono and Oldtown, at Orono,	44	20	21
Lincoln and Howland, at Lincoln,	44	27	28
Houlton and Aroostook Mission, at Porter,	44	27	28
Searsport and Belfast, at B.,	March	6	7
Camden and E. Thomaston, at E. T.,	66	13	14
Vinalhaven,	44	20	21
Searsmont, Lincolnville, and Northport,	46 /	27	28
Orrington, Dec. 22. W.	H. PILSBU	RY	

Orrington, Dec. 22. NEW BEDFORD DISTRICT-FOURTH QUARTER.

	Monument,*	Jan. 9	10	Providence,* Ma	arch 6	7
	Wareham,	" 16	17	N. Providence,	66	1
i	Sumerset,*	" 23	24	Cranston,	66	1
ì	S. Sumerset, Sabl	oath		Natick,	" 13	1
ļ	eve.,	66	24	Westport Point,	64	1
j	North Dighton,	44	26	Little Compton,	66	1
l	Taunton,	44	27	Portsmouth,	66	1
ļ	Witington,	44	28	Newport,*	" 20	2
-	Fall River,*	" 30	31	Head of the River,*	" 27	2
ı	Bristol,*	Feb. 6	7	Fairhaven, Sab. aft.	9 46	2
ı	Warren,	** 8	9	Rochester,*	66	2
I	S. Smithfield,	6.	10	S. Dartmouth,*	" 30	3
I	E. Greenwich,	" 11	12	New Bedford, Four	th	
	Centerville,	** 13	14	st.,*	April 1	
Ì	Pawtucket,*	" 16	17	N. Bedford, Elm au	nd	
	Cumberland.	" 18	19	P. streets.*	. 3	

Woonsocket,* * The place of holding the Quarterly Meeting. We hope to see all the members of the Quarter nees in their places the last quarter.

ences in their places the last quarter.	- 2134325.
HAVERHILL DISTRICT-FOURTH	QUARTER.
West Plymouth and Alexandria, at W. P.,	Feb. 6
Haverhill, Piermont and Oxford, at H.,	" 13 1
At West Bath,	" 13 1
Plymouth and Holderness, at H.,	" 20 2
Warren and Wentworth, at Warren,	" 27 28
At Alexandria,	** 27 29
At Plymouth,	** 27 2
Sandwich, Moultonboro', and Tamworth, a	t S. March 6
West Thornton.	" 13 1
North Haverhill, and E. Haverhill, at E. I.	" 20 2
Landaff and Lisbon, at Lisborn,	" 27 2
Lyman and Bath, at Swiftwater,	April 3
Hanover,	" 10 1
Lebanon,	** 17 1
Bethlehem and Whitefield,	" 24 2
Lancaster,	May 1
Columbia,	" 8
Bristol.	" 15 1
	H. SPAULDING.

MONEY RECEIVED AND CREDITED FOR THE HERALD AND JOURNAL.

See that the money you send us is duly acknowledge 1 00 pays to July 2 00 " Oct. Arnold, E. N. Allen, J. P. Aldrich, Niles 2 00 Oct. Nov. 1, '47 Jan. 1, '48 June 20, '47 In full. Andrus, Geo. Blanchard, Joseph Brown, C. C. 1 33 Bolles, Elizabeth Bumstead, H. N. 1 00 1 00 1 00 Jan. 1, '47 June 1, '47 Jan. 1, '47 In full. Crane, H. S. Cross, Eli Jan. 1, '48 Oct. 1, '46 Cummings, Amos Daggett, Mrs. H. Downing, O. E. Bavis, Renj. Davis, Nathan Jan. Earl, Roswell Emerson, Mrs. L. Floyd, Edward 2 00 Floyd, Samuel Fish, M. W. Jan. 1, '47 March 1, '47 Jan. Jan. Jan. Jan. Gill, Jason Gay, Elijah Gordon, Mary Greenman, Wm Howes, Samuel Hawkins, Wm. Hull, Matilda 2 00 2 00 Jan. 1, Feb. 1, Jan. 1, Mar. 15, April 18, '47 July 8, '47 Jan. 1, '48 Hodgkins, Otis Hastings, Pamelia Johnson, Wm. 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 1 67 Kent & Osborn, Lewis, Lathley Lamphere, Ha 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 Jan. 1, '48 Jan. 1, '48 July 1, '47 Jan. 1, '48 July 1, '47 Jan. 1, '48 Nov. 1, '47 Dec. 15, '47 June 19, '47 Murray, Henry McLean, Truman Pease, Alpheus Putnam, Abel Park, C. S. Ramsdell, S. Sears, Judah 2 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 Simpson, John Stinson, B. F. Springer, G. W.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS Rev. Jonas Weston, E. Corinth, Me.

H. L. Starks-T. McLean-O. S. Junkins-D. Han-A. Carter (it was a mistake; please excuse; we send you a lot of the back numbers;) A. B. Wheeler—L. Boyden—B. D. Brewster—H. Chase—S. Benton—W. A. Clapp—S. M. Euserson (right; do the best you can with the cases referred to; unquestionably, W. and W. ought to pay)—E. A. Stockman—W. McDonald—F. A. Soule (please call on Br. C. for the accounts referred to)—J. Weston—G. S. Dearborn and S. Holman.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET. From the Massachusetts Ploughman.
[Wholesale Prices Inside Quincy Market.]

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c. 12 00 a 12 50 BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS. Lunp, 100 lbs., 20 a 23 Cheese, best, per Tub, best, ton, Shipping do per ton, 7 a 10 Eggs, 100 doz, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apples bbl. Potatoes, bbl. 1 75 a 2 25 | Onions, 100 bnchs 1 75 a 2 00 | Pickles, bbl. 1 00 a 1 25 Peppers, bbl. 8 00 a 9 00 1 00 a 1 25 Mangoes, bbl. 8 00 a 10 00 Carrots, bbl. HAY.—[Wholesale Prices.] Country, cwt., 0 85 a 0 90 Straw, cwt. East. pres'd, ton, 1300 a 1400 HOPS .- [Wholesale Prices.] WOOL.—[Wholesale Prices.]
37 a 38 | Com. to 1-4 do
38 a 40 | Lambs, sup.
do 1st qual.
32 a 33 | do 2d qual.
25 a 26 | do 3d qual.

FLOUR AND GRAIN. BOSTON, Dec. 22 .- Previous to the late arrival from Eu-

ing Oxen, 37 Cows and Calves, 3,700 Sheep and Lambs, and about 950 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Extra, S5 75; first quality, 5 50; second quality, 4 50 a 4 75; 3d quality, \$3 50 a 4 00.

Stores.—Sales were not noticed.

Working Oxen—Sales were made at \$73, 78, 92, and 100.

Cows and Calnes.—Sales were noticed at \$17, 18, 20, 21, 26, 28, 31 and 42.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sales of lots at from 75c to \$1 12, and

MARRIED.

1 03 to 2 25.

Swine.—At wholesale, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) for sows, and 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Barrows.—At retail, from 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

In Roxbury, Dec. 27, by Rev. B. K. Peirce, Mr. James Harris to Miss Harriet L. Callender, both of Roxbury. In Medford, Mass., Nov. 15, by Rev. Bryan Morse, Mr. John Lordto Miss Elizabeth S. Small, both of Woburn. In Scittate, Mass., Nov. 8, by Rev. S. Beedle, Mr. Anthony Martin to Miss Matilia W. Jacobs. Dec. 6, Mr. Melzar S. Turner to Miss Leneliae Marritt, all of Scittate. In Hampton, N. H., Oct. 29, by Rev. C. H. Chase, Mr. Benjam n Perkins to Miss Lucila S. Gove, both of Scabrook.—Dec. 14, Mr. John A. Greeley to Miss Charlotte M. Rundlett, both of Newburyport, Mass. Dec. 16, Mr. Samuel C. Lamprey, of Hampton, to Miss Ann L. Gove, of Scabrook.—In Tunbridge, Vt., by Rev. O. M. Legate, Mr. Samuel Moses to Miss Harriet E. Blanchard. Mr. John Severance to Miss Lucinda Ross, all of Tunbridge. Mr. Loring J. Watson, of Lyndon, Vt., to Miss Lavinda B. Williams, of T. Mr. Cyrus T. Moore to Miss Louisa L. Eenerson, both of Chelsea, Vt. In Newton, Dec. 20, by Rev. L. V. Frost, Mr. Benjamin

In Newton, Dec. 20, by Rev. L. V. Frost, Mr. Benjamin Franklin Houghton to Miss Mary J. Wilkins. In Frankfort, Me., Nov. 23, by Rev. C. Stone, Mr. Allen M. Babbridge, of Bangor, to Miss Eunice Porter, of Frankfort.
In Kennebunkport, Nov. 3, by Rev. E. A. Soule, Mr. William Bounds to Miss Lydia A. Wildes. Also, Nov. 15, Mr. George W. Brown, of Biddeford, to Miss Olive Hutchens, of Kennebunkport. Also, Nov. 25, Mr. Hiram Towne to Miss Paulina Chapel, both of K.

DIED.

At Salem, Mass., Dec. 11, after a short illness, Henry Wilbur Rugg, only child of Daniel B. and Elizabeth R. Rugg, aged 6 months and 21 days.

In Dorchester, Dec. 21, of consumption, Oliver G. Baker, aged 19 years. As he drew near the close of life, he was ex-ceedingly happy, often exclaiming, "Praise the Lord!" "Let every thing that both breath, praise the Lord." "Let In Rockville, Conn., Dec. 19, Edward J., son of Jerome and Ann Heath, aged one year.

In Blinois, Nov. 5, James P. Ewins, formerly of Salem, N.
II., aged 59.

BOOKS PUBLISHED BY WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., NO. 1 CORNHILL, BOSTON. LADIES' REPOSITORY.

WE can now furnish this excellent periodical, commencing with the January number, for \$2 per year, payable always in advance. It is edited by Prof. B. F. Tefft, formerly of the New England Conference. It is decidedly the best periodical published for ladies. It will improve the mind and heart of every one who reads it attentively.

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couragement will be given. CHEAP BOOKS.

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The Church and Slavery; by Rev. Danl. DeVinne. 106 pp. 6 cts.

Tracts for the Times.—No. 1, Origin of the M. E. Church

12 cts. per doz.
Do do do do No. II., Government of do Do do do do No. II., Government of do

25 cts. per doz.

The above tracts ought to be scattered far and wide.

Vestry Harp; by Rev. A. D. Merrill. \$1 75 per doz.

Do do Appendix to; by do. 50 do do

My Little Singing Book; by Rev. Asa Fitz. (One of the
best for Sabbath Schools.) \$1 25 per doz.

Do do do with Supplement. \$1 25 do.

Convert's Directory and Pocket Manual. 240 pp. Cloth.

\$1 75 per doz.

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Dec. 33.

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Cambridge, Nov. 4, 1846.
Having been requested to examine the Hebrew Reader, by Rev. Eli Noyes, I am happy to say that I think it will be quite useful to those who aim to acquire a knowledge of the Hebrew language.

George R. Noyes, D. D.,
Prof. of Hebrew and Bib. Literature in Harvard. [From Prof. Smart, of Whitestown Theo. Semimary, N. Y.] Noves' HEBREW READER .- This work and the Chart

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Whitestown, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1846.

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N. Scituate, Nov. 3, 1846. 5

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it, and trust it will meet with the reception it so richly d serves. Respectfully, A. R. BRADBURY. [From Prof. Hackett, of Newton Theological Institution.] I have examined Mr. Noves Hebrew Reader with some at-tention, and am pleased with the general plan upon which it is constructed. Those who have made themselves familiar with the author's Introduction to the Hebrew Language, cannot but find this a very convenient aid to the further prosecution of the study, and all, indeed, that they will need for enabling them to make a good beginning in the acquisition of the language.—
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H. B. HACKETT.

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Nov. 25.

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gregational, Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, Political, and Mercantile papers.

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Sept. 23.

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the hours of 8 and 11, A. M. Sm. Nov. 11.

Oct. 1, '47 Jan. 1, '47 In full. Springer, G. W. Smith, W. A. S. Jan. 1, '47 Jan. 1, '48 Jan. 1, '48 Nov. 15, '47 Tucker, Charles Tobey, W. A. Wheeler, Sewell Young, R. K. 46 to add one more accident to this chapter. The steamboat Sea, an excellent craft, in coming this morning from Tampico, got ashore on the North breakers, and I very much fear she will

war, and her readiness to assume the expenses of the war.—
The House refused to suspend the rules to receive the resolution, and it is over for the day.

The House then took up the bill for the admission of Iow into the Union, and it was passed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

above law, from benevolent motives, and for the

purpose of mere protection? The advocates of

specified in the law. The holding would neither

be the thing described, nor the thing intended,

but its opposite. The thing described and in-

TOO FAST AND TOO FAR.

RY REV. J. T. PETTEE.

in buying lands, building churches, and assuming

pecuniary responsibilities, they go too fast and too

far. Too fast, for many in these matters anti-

members. This advantage is often sufficient to

over-balance any disadvantages which may arise

from the accommodations of such a place; it is

cupied their churches; but when seated in their

newly cushioned pews, surrounded by every con-

as that invested in churches; and none so sub-

ject to depreciation, as such investitures, after the

interest which originated them has subsided .-

And we may add, that there is nothing in which

credit is usually so unnecessary, as in building

churches, for this reason, that the necessity for

church building will bring with it the resources

by which such necessity is to be met. But for

this, societies cannot wait; they anticipate the

object first, and then the means whereby to ob-

societies are under restraints equally wholesome;

and it matters not, for now-a-days, among Methodist and others, the existence of such rules are

only known, as the names of ships, by their

Again. When justified in beginning, religious

societies go "too far." When they buy, they

buy too much; when they build, they build too

much; and when they have an opportunity to

matter what the original sum contributed, they

almost always manage to come out in debt .-

Even where the sum secured is sufficient to cov-

er the original plan, societies will extend their

plan, but that they will come out in debt. Not

that they really wish to be in debt, but that they

are not afraid to be. They are willing to be

indebted a fair proportion of the costs of the

house, say one-quarter, or one-third. So that, as

their means increase, their debt increases-not

relatively, but really. If they are poor, and can

raise but \$1000, they immediately build for

\$1500; if they can raise \$1500, they immedi-

ately build for \$2000. Or if they are large and

wealthy, and \$10,000 are needed, they build

them a suitable house of worship, and all this

ever might remain for incidental additions, alter-

ations, and repairs? And with reference to

church embellishments, permit us to ask, would

it not be better, in many of our larger churches,

to reserve a few hundred dollars as a charity

fund, than to expend \$500 in erecting for the

In closing our article, we must allude to a falla-

cv which we fear has deceived many. It is that

fallacy which credits faith with all this improvi-

dence and imprudence. Its authors run useless

hazards, and then fold their arms in confidence,

and trust God to deliver them from all their em-

barrassments. To this we object, because it

makes imprudence an evidence of faith, and be-

cause it confounds presumptuous improvidence with sober faith in God. Now, would it not be

well for men of such strong faith in God, wheth-

er ministers or laymen, to assume the liabilities of

prudence?

preacher a marble or mahogany throne?

borrow, they extend their credit too far.

wrecks at sea, by their violation.

For the Herald and Journal.

"THE CHRISTIAN HOMEWARD BOUND."

Br. Stevens,-If you think the following lines may be use fully employed in devotion, you will please give them an inser-tion in the Herald. The poetry is by Miss De Forest, with the alteration of a few words, and such alteration in the ar rangement as seemed necessary to adapt it to social meetings. Tune, "Jesus, lover of my soul," 7s., or, "Watchman tell us of the night."

> Homeward bound! Homeward bound! O'er a long and hostile ground, With a weary step and slow, Onward still I go, I go. Noontide heat, and midnight chill, Storm and tempest work their will; Yet one precious view of home Cheers me on where'er I roam.

Homeward bound ! afar, afar Gleams my precious, guiding star, Giving forth no borrowed light, Yet for ever pure and bright. Night may throw her sable shroud, Wintry winds may whistle loud, But the star of Bethlehem Storm and tempest cannot dim.

Homeward bound ! They call me on, Lov'd ones who to heaven have gone; Once on earthly ground they toiled, Yet their garments kept unsoiled; Once they meekly bore the cross, Counted all things else but loss; Now as witnesses they stand, Beck'ning to the shining land.

SECOND PART Homeward bound ! homeward bound ! Light from heaven beams all around, Brighter still that light shall be, Now the Spirit doth reveal To the hearts he comes to seal Things that worldlings never knew, Gloriously sweet and true.

Homeward bound, my motto be, Weal and wo alike to me Knowing well I cannot fall While I trust in Christ my all; He will lighten every cross, He will lessen every loss, And at last my soul receive, Ever in his smile to live.

SLAVERY.

For the Herald and Journal.

REPLY TO DR. BANGS ON SLAVERY. NO. IV.

DUTY OF MASTERS, AS GIVEN BY ST. PAUL. WOULD OF ITSELF ABOLISH SLAVERY.

My plan of emancipation is, first of all to convince the slaveholder and all concerned that slavery is not allowed in the word of God-that it is essentially a sinful relation-one which Heaven never meant, made, or allows. This doctrine, as the true basis on which to construct a plan of emancipation, I believe to be not only Scriptural and philosophical, but the 'best adapted to the Southern mind. The South has never received very favorably those exceptions, circumstances, and hair-splittings which have been so often put forth on this subject at the North. They appear rather to argue that, as in mathematics every line is a curve or a straight one, so in morals that every action must be either a right or a wrong one. Let the above lodgment in the great truth only once obtain a South, and we will soon see something very effectual done. And I do not despair of such a lodgment. There are yet in that country consciences to be reached and susceptibilities to be affected. We must have more faith-faith in the power of truth, and faith in our fellow-men who are under the influence of divine grace.

The rampart of defence which slavery thrown around the South, from Maryland to Mexico, is giving way; it has been already perforated in many places, through which the rays of heavenly light on this subject are streaming all over the country, from the palace of the planter to the cottage of the backwoodsman, who has been so long crushed by this system. Napoleon conquered the armies of Europe by concentration, by directing all his force on one point, until he had effectually carried it, broken the enemy's line, and then afterwards he cut them up in detail. In effecting the peaceable emancipation of slavery, I am sensible that the conscience must first be carried-excited to action by the light of God's truth on this very subject-and then the smaller matters of policy and interest may be brought as auxiliaries in this warfare.

Viewing the plan of emancipation in this light, I shall attempt to reach the conscience by showing that slavery has no support from the New Testament Scriptures. Many have doubted concerning the sinfulness of slavery, because it has not been condemned expressly by name in the Bible. All such persons should remember that in those writings there are two ways in which evils are condemned; the one in the aggregate, by a specific name, and the other in detail, by condemning the several parts of which it is composed. In this latter way slavery, duelling, gambling, and many other sins are condemned although they have not been specifically named.

Slavery is a compound, made up of many simples, such as injustice, the withholding of wages for work rendered, oppression, the keeping one down from the enjoyment of his natural rights, cruelty, the infliction of such pains and penalties as will compel one to submit to the control of another, and several other ingredients, every one of which is condemned throughout the entire word of God. Now, if the several parts are bad, the whole which is made up of these parts must certainly be bad also. Inspiration is not defective. God knew from the beginning what was necessary to communicate, and has already "re vealed his wrath from heaven against all ungod liness and unrighteousness of men," of every kind and description. So that if some new spe cies of deviltry should be gotten up, unnamed in the Bible or in our language, we could find enough already revealed to condemn and not suffer it to pass unrebuked until we found a name for and a specific communication concerning it If a physician were to say that the patient was dis eased in every limb and organ, that the head was deranged and the whole heart faint, what folly would be for one to imagine that he was still health, because the physician had not said in ex press terms that the patient was sick. So the word of God, in the most positive and effectual manner, condemns slavery, by condemning every essential element of which it is composed. indeed, is the strongest way in which it could be condemned.

In a subject like this, where the proofs ar so very abundant, there is a great difficulty in making a selection. In the present short essay. I shall confine myself to one point: To show that the duties which are enjoined on masters in the New Testament are such that, if they were only obliged or enforced, they would immediate ly drive slavery out of every church in Christendom. These duties are mainly set forth in the epistles, and are, " Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal, knowing that ye also have a Master in heaven." Col. 4:1.-And ye masters, do the same thing unto them, forbearing threatening, knowing that your Master

also is in heaven, neither is there respect of per-| them a pass to remove to a free State, where is | sons with him." Eph. 6:9.

conform?

contrary, are given to the whole race of man, of them, and was no longer a polygamist; alwithout granting exclusive privileges to any one though the law might still hold him in that relaclass over another, and are all founded on the privileges of substantial equity to every individ-

2. It was not the law or usage of Greek and it they were allowed to torture their slaves, my fellow beings in bondage - I paused a mostarve them, beat them to death, and throw them in their fish ponds to fatten the millets. According to Roman law, the slave was "nullus"-noble of injury. Now, it would be an insult to the God of justice and purity, to suppose that he held up this system of slavery as the standard by which the Christian was to administer justice and equity to his brother in the Lord.

3. Nor was it that unwritten, undefined, but subvert the whole system. generally received standard which obtains among the better class of slaveholders, and those who believe " that slavery under certain circumstances is justifiable," and which consists in giving the slave "Proper food, proper raiment, due rest, and no more than moderate work." Now all this, when observed to its full extent, is not doing justice to the slave-or rather to the man-it is not keeping the commandment which requires that the master shall give to the servant that which is just. All that this standard amounts to. is only keeping the slave in a laboring condition,

justice, or escape the righteous judgment of holding a human being in absolute bondage, from consent to any thing less; for he is in a state of this is the popular and legal definition. I know of duress, and consequently incapable of making a no better authority to which we can refer for a bargain. The fact is, the ability to labor is the popular definition of any word, than to Dr. Webproperty which God gave the man, and whoever ster's Dictionary. And what does Dr. Webster takes it without paying for it, takes that which say slavery is? "Bondage; the state of entire does not belong to him; and if he takes it by subjection of one person to the will of another." force, it is robbery, and if without the own- It is true, that this definition does not expressly er's knowledge, or through his ignorance, it is include the motives for holding; but I ask, are stealth.

ards, we believe the injunction, "Give unto your where the only bond is the legal relation? Now, servants that which is just," has a reference in if Dr. Webster's definition is the popular definilaw of heaven, which requires all men, without from selfish, but from benevolent motives, and distinction, "To keep judgment and do justice, for the only bond is the force of law, are not cases God is no respecter of persons." Now on what entire subjection, then it follows, most lucidly, authority dare we say that this standing law of that my definition is the popular definition, and God does not apply to those whom some call for the reason that it is substantially the definition slaves? Who is a slave? A human being, cre- of Dr. Webster. ated in the image of God, who has been kid- But there is a difficulty in the position assumed

tice, and is living every day in the violation of ponents insist that the slavery is in the relation the injunction under examination. Your corres- In what relation? Why, in the relation of mass pondent says, "He knows some slaveholders who ter and slave. I admit that there is slavery in reat their slaves with justice;" my opportunities such a relation, but I deny that there is master of acquaintance have been considerable, and I and slave in the cases they suppose. But does have known thousands at the South, yet I never not the law call them master and slave? Very knew one that treated his slaves with justice; for true; but it utters a falsehood; it calls things by the idea of giving to the slave a just and equal wrong names. It was never the design, in the compensation for his labor never once enters into enactment of a slave code, that its provisions the mind of the slaveholder. In saying this, I should be used for the purpose of protecting men do not pronounce on their guilt or innocence, doomed to slavery, from the essential cruelties of this is too high for me - that depends on their the system, and, therefore, when used for such knowledge or their means of knowing; but that purposes, it creates a relation very different from they act unjustly, in coercing work for which what was intended. The intention was to emthey pay no wages, is as clear to me as a sun- power one man to hold another in absolute bond-

drawn from the above exposition. And that is, of that, the relation designed to be created, is not is just and equal, none of them are so placed by was that of master and slave; the relation actuwith this requisition. We have had a great deal such a relation be slavery, I would to Heaven that said and written about slave laws, and the utter slavery was universal. But suppose such a relation, impossibility that the master should disconnect or the disposition it implies, did universally prevail him from slavery; but this whole subject has among men, would any body call it slavery? I been strangely mystified. Whatever God has trow not. Why, then, call it slavery, because commanded to be done, can be done. He re- exists in a limited degree, and in the midst of huquires no impossibilities, and what has been man bondage? Existing under such circumalready done, can be done again. What can stances, there is the more necessity that it should prevent any slaveholder in the worst slaveholding be designated by a name that would show it in States of our Union, from giving fair adequate bold contrast with its opposite, so properly dewages for the labor done on his plantation? He nominated slavery, instead of confounding those is the master of his own domicil; and if he were opposites under one common name. to pay those who did his work, allow them to manage for themselves, or if he were to give very? To find such a definition we must go to

some slave code. I will take the civil (uncivil) code of Louisiana. "A slave is one who is in the law, or who is the individual, who could call These commandments, however, are as applithe power of a master to whom he belongs; the cable to masters who have hired servants, apprentices, or any one in their employment, as wished to work for him and continue on the planhey are to masters of slaves, and will be of tation with the relatives, how easily he could expractical use when slavery shall have been drivercise his legal relation to them for their protecen from the earth. But at present we will contion and benefit, in defending them against the sider them addressed to the masters of slaves.—
And let us now ascertain their meaning. "Masters, give to your servants that which is just and may say that he shall not dissolve in law the relations." or, as some render the words, right and tion of master and slave; but this does not prevent equal. The first word is a legal term, and must re- him from dissolving it domestically and really by fer to some law, rule, or usage. When we say a thing is just, we immediately compare it in our instance, that a Mahommedan in Turkey, having minds with some legal standard. Now, what four wives, should embrace Christianity, in this was this legal standard to which masters were to case he could not dissolve his legal relation to them, but would be bound to sustain it and sup-1. It was not any slave code, specifically re- port them; but would this legal relation compel vealed from heaven for the government of slaves him still to live with the four in the relation of as a distinct class from freemen, because no such husband among wives? As soon as he had disspecific code can be found in the Bible. The solved his relation of husband with three of them, commandments of the New Testament, on the he was morally and really in that relation clear

When the venerable Garretson, of precious memory, emancipated his slaves, he had none of these difficulties about civil law. His words are, Roman masters, in regard to their slaves; for by "The conviction was, That it was wrong to hold ment, and then replied: Lord, the oppressed shall go free; and I was as clear of them in my mind as if I never owned one. I told them they body-a chattel-had no rights, and was incapa- did not belong to me, that I did not desire their services without making them a compensation."

So then, in analyzing the first requisition in the master's duty, as set forth in the New Testament, we find that the compliance to the most obvious and simple principles of justice would entirely

D. DE VINNE. New Castle, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1846.

For the Herald and Journal

SINLESS SLAVERY.

The doctrine that slavery is sin under all cir cumstances-or sin per se-has been, and is but it is not giving any thing whatever for the stoutly opposed by many who call themselves anlabor rendered; it is only sustaining him that he may give to the slaveholder more of his labor of the inherent sinfulness of slavery, are denounced hereafter; but it is not paying the man any more as ultra. Among this class I have been reckonthan it is the horse, the ox, or the steam engine ed, and have been charged with making a that is supplied with oil to keep it from wearing wrong application of the term slavery-an appliout. In all this there is no remuneration. But, cation leading to deception, because not in acin the commandment, remuneration is the very cordance with the popular and legal use of the thing required; "That which is just and equal." term. But to this charge I plead not guilty, and "Wo to him who useth his neighbor's service shall put myself on my defence. The question without wages, and giveth him not for his work." involved in the controversy, is little else than a There must be remuneration, quid pro quo, matter of definition, and is reduced to this: What something for something. Nothing short of this is the popular and legal import of the term slawill fulfil the command, satisfy the demands of very? In my own language, I should say, it is Nor does it relieve the matter if the slave motives of self-interest. But let us see whether they not implied? Is the subjection entire where 4. As the commandment given by the apostles the motives are not selfish? Or is the subjection to masters cannot refer to any of the above stand- entire, where the motives are benevolent, and this case, as in all other, to the common statute tion, and if the cases where the holding is not

napped, or who has been born of kidnapped pa- by my opponents. They say, that when the rents. Now, shall this first outrage be plead in holding is from benevolent motives, and the only justification of all succeeding ones, of outlawry bond the force of law, it is as verily slavery, as both in church and state, and the putting a human it is where the motives are of an opposite charbeing beyond the pale of common humanity? - acter. Here is one case where the motives are Yet it is the only real plea in justification of positively good, and here another where the all slavery; presenting the commission of one motives are positively bad; not only cases which wrong as a sufficient reason for the commission are different in their nature, but directly oppoof many more. Whenever any human authority site; and yet they are both slavery. So that denominates a man a slave, does this change our what constitutes slavery, has no moral qualities; relation to him in any way, or absolve us from the moral qualities belong to the circumstances our former duty to him? Not in the least. God which attend it. If this be so, what becomes of does not change his law at the caprice of human the doctrine that slavery is only wrong in the ab-States; the relations which he has fixed from stract? My opponents have abandoned the old the beginning remain the same; this man, de- hack, and have conjured up a new one. Once, nominated a slave, stands in the same relation to slavery was sin in the abstract, now it is not sin at his fellow men that he did before, and God will all. The sin is all in the circumstances attending hold all men answerable to render to him the same it. Take these away, and you take all the sin duties which they were to render before he was away. But, I say, that which makes slavery. called a slave. As Professor Wayland justly makes the sin; and that which makes the sin, says, the relations of God are fixed - "The re- makes the slavery. It is the subjecting of a huation in which men stand to each other, is es- man being to the absolute will of another human sentially the relation of equality; not equality of being, from selfish motives, and for selfish purpocondition, but equality of right." And it is an ses, that constitutes slavery; and it is in these mpious temerity in any man, or community of self-same properties the sin is found. If the submen, to attempt to change this relation, or to keep jection be not absolute, and the motives and purchanged, in opposition to the order of God. poses be benevolent, there is, then, the entire ab-What though some little community in Algiers, sence of every element which enters into the con-South Carolina, or any other slave holding coun- stitution of slavery. There are many forms of try, should decree that a certain man, or class of bondage that are not slavery. The sinless slamen, were slaves; would their ipse dixit at once very, for which my opponents contend, is a mere change the eternal relations which God has establegal guardianship. A benevolent man avails ished from the beginning, and pull down an heir himself of the slave code of the State where he of immortality to the level of merchandize: so lives, to protect defenceless humanity from the that after this, it would be doing him justice to cruelty and injustice of that same code. Nor is give him, like the horse, enough to eat, to drink, this a solitary case of the kind. The law of and to wear? No indeed; as Robert Burns says, Massachusetts, which was designed to license the a man 's a man for a' that," and our duty will sale of intoxicating drinks, is wrong in itself, but still remain the same to him for a' that and a' it has been used by the benevolent for very mer ciful and good purposes. Many a family, ex-Hence it follows that every slaveholder in our posed to the malevolence of a fiend, has been country, whether he be Methodist, Presbyterian, protected by its enforcement; so many a person or infidel, who does not pay to those whom he at the South, has been protected from the legiticalls slaves, a full, fair equivalent for every day's mate operation of slave laws, by the use which work upon his plantation, does not do them jus- good men have made of those laws. But my op

age, from motives of self-interest. But when the There is one inference more which must be power is used for a purpose exactly the reverse as all masters are to give their servants that which created. The relation designed to be created, the providence of God that they cannot comply ally created, is that of protector and protected. If

noyed by the light, assail the mirror with siles, in order to destroy it. A philosopher, who was suffering great bodily pain, exclaimed, "I thank God that my pain is of the body, and not the conscience."

BIOGRAPHICAL.

MARY A. SLEEFER died of consumption, in Concord, N. H., Dec. 15, aged 32. In early life she became a subject of renewing grace, in Bristol, where her parents then resided, and from that time till her death she aimed, by Divine assistance, to adorn her profession as a Christian. During a long sickness, she professed an unshaken confidence in God, and her last days, and especially her last hours, were those of strong faith, and a remarkable degree of Christian triumph over death and the grave. She rests in Christ.

Concord, N. H., Dec. 19.

J. C. CROMACK. master may sell bim, dispose of his person, his industry and his labor; he can do nothing, possess nothing, nor acquire any thing, but what must belong to his master." Here is, in sub-stance, Dr. Webster's definition, "entire subjection to the will of another." Here is, in substance, my definition: the "absolute bondage," and the "motives of self-interest." Does one man hold another, according to the intent of the

sinless slavery will not pretend it. Nor will they pretend that the above definition of legal slavery, describes their sinless slavery. Although a man could not hold another according to the intent of such a law, and be guiltless, still he might hold another under that law, perverting its design, and not only be guiltless, but be worthy of the highest commendation. But such holding would not be slavery, because it would not be such holding as the law contemplates. The legal power conveyed, would be used, but not used by the one who holds it as a master, for any of the purposes specified in the law. The holding would neither

Widow ADAH STEBBINS died in Lancaster, N. H., Oc

but its opposite. The thing described and intended, was slavery; but the thing actually taking place, is protection from the wrongs of slavery. I, therefore, maintain that slavery, rightly understood, is sin in itself, sin under all circumstances, and a sin of unparalleled enormity, murder and treason not excepted.

P. CRANDALL.

Widow Adam Strebins died in Lancaster, N. H., Oct. 28, aged 79 years. She was converted when fourteen years of age. Her views favored the Freewill Baptist denomination, and as she was so situated that she could not join that church, she never became a member of any. But she loved God and his people; and it was her delight to "search the Scriptures," and when her eyesight failed, she would often desire her friends to read the Bible to her. Her last days were days of peace and great trust in the Lord Jesus Christ. May the surviving relatives follow her as she followed Christ, and prepare to meet her on the shores of a blissful immortality. Lancaster, Dec. 14.

H. H. Hartwell. Capt. ABIAL FARROW died in West Scituate, Nov. 20

aged 83 years, in hope of a glorious immortality and eternal life. His sufferings were very severe, during the closing scene of life, but he bore them with patience and true resignation to will of God. He trusted in the precious blood of Christ as the only foundation of his hope, saying at intervals, even to the last, "The precious blood of Christ!" "The precious blood of Christ!" Thus passed away one of the loveliest of men, giving us another assurance of the triumph of the cross.

Geo. Lincoln. It is the error of most religious societies, that,

Will the Boston Recorder please copy.

cipate their necessities; they contract for houses Miss LAURA Snow died in Williamstown, Vt., Nov. 29, cipate their necessities; they contract for houses and lands, when there is no demand for such liabilities, in the circumstances with which they are surrounded. In this matter they run before they are sent,—before called by duty, or urged by necessity. The hired hall, or the old school house, would accommodate their congregation for another year equally well, with the new built church, with the additional advantage of that local inspiration which breathes around the cradle of the society, and the spiritual birth place of its of the society, and the spiritual birth place of its

from the accommodations of such a place; it is based on the powerful principles of association, and should never be depreciated or disregarded. A disregard of this advantage, has proved fatal to many religious societies. Urged by something short of imperious necessity, to quit the places of their humble origin, they have builded and occupied their churches; but when seated in their limits of the places of the place of

venience for sacred worship, they feel the absence of the associations of the past, with which their new edifice is not invested, and sigh for the local inspiration of their former humble sanctuaries.

Again, religious societies go " too fast" in buying and building, before proper securities for payment are provided. The credit system (we say it without any political allusions) is never so disastrous as in its effects on religious corporations. There is no stock so uncertain in its value venience for sacred worship, they feel the absence

"To see, and hear, and know. All she desired or wished below; Where every hour finds sweet employ, In that eternal world of joy."

D. FULLER.

Sister Jerusha, wife of Br. Henry Barker, of Dixmont, Me., died Nov. 24, aged 47. She experienced religion when about 17 years old, and joined the M. E. Church, of which she lived a consistent member till her death. Her's was truly she lived a consistent member till her death. Her's was truly tain it. In view of the evils arising from this source, the Methodist Discipline imposes a wholesome restraint upon Methodist societies, in the rule that requires that three-fourths of the estimated cost of the church to be built, "shall be secured or subscribed, before any such building shall be commenced." We know not but other societies are under restraints equally wholesome; Blessed be God, and shouted aloud his praise.—

S. H. Beale.

Dixmont, Dec.
Will the Morning Star please copy.

SARAH M. THAYER died Nov. 20, aged 26 years. Her sickness was long and painful, giving her fair warning of her departure, which she seemed to improve well, and left this world for a better, in the triumphs of faith, thereby giving beholders an evidence of the power of religion.

SIMON P. WARNER died Sept. 22, aged 19 years. He was attacked by the "lock jaw" only the day before his death, yet the religion he professed gave him a joyful anticipation of meeting Christ in peace. He was one of the few who

NELLY WHITCOMB died Oct. 16, aged 51 years. Sh was a good disciple of Jesus Christ; one in whom was no guile. She was not fully aware of being near her end, but she lived well, and I have no fears about such when they die.

ELEANOR FELCH died Dec. 11, aged 57 years. Fo some two months she had suffered greatly from a paralytic shock, but lived full of godly bope and sacred joy, in view of The above named persons had been members of the M. E. Church for a long time previous to their departure to the heavenly country. Peace to their memory.

Winchester, N. H., Dec. 15.

Moses A. Howk.

them a suitable house of worship, and all this sum is secured at the commencement; they immediately plan an expenditure of one or two thousand upon extra finish and useless decoration, that, as it would seem, they might come out in debt at the close. So almost every society manages to go "too far"—to go beyond their means.

Is this wise? Is it right? However limited their means, would it not be both wiser and better, for every society which must build, to build within their means?—yes, somewhat within them? If \$5000 are secured for building, would it not be better to build for \$4000, and so reserve \$1000 for bell, and lamps, and stoves, and whatever might remain for incidental additions, alter-Sister SARAH STONE died of consumption, in N. Dennis quiries in regard to her prospects in this her hour of extremity, and still I found "all was well." She assured me that not a doubt existed to disturb her peace, not one cloud to obscure her hope. Heaven appeared but just before her, and obscure her hope. Heaven appeared but just before her, and Jesus seemed more than ever present. She asked me to pray, and while I did so the Lord was with us. Immediately after I concluded, we beheld such a display of the presence and power of God in our dying sister, as I had never witnessed before. Her hands were extended towards heaven, her voice was so strengthened as to be audible in almost any part of the room, when she uttered such rapturous shouts of "Glory" and "Praise" to God, as must have melted the hardest of human hearts. Before another sun, our much layed sister "weet." and "Praise" to God, as must have melted the hardest of human hearts. Before another sun, our much loved sister "was not, for God took her." She signified to the very last, by words and signs, that her soul was in "perfect peace." The funeral of our deceased sister was attended, and an appropriate sermon preached to a large audience, on the following Sabbath, (10th.) by Br. Fox, her former pastor.

N. Dennis, Dec. 15.

LORENZO BARBER.

AND WHAT NEXT?

A gentleman riding near the city, overtook a well dressed young man, and invited him to a seat in his carriage. "And what (said the gentleman to the young stranger) are youn plans for the future? 22 "I am a clerk," replied the young the society themselves, and manifest their confidence by trusting God to relieve them personally, and individually, from the results of their imman, "and my hope is to succeed and get into business for myself." "And what next?" said the gentleman. "Why, I intend to marry, and set up an establishment of my own," said the youth. "And what next?" continued the interro-I intend to marry, and set up an establishment of my own, said the youth. "And what next?" continued the interrogator. "Why, to continue in business, and accumulate wealth." "And what next?" "To retire from business, and enjoy the fruit of my labors." "And what next?" "It is the lot of all to to die, and I, of course, cannot escape," replied the young man. "And what next?" once more asked the gentleman. But the young man had no answer to make; he had no purposes that reached beyond the present life. How many young men are in precisely the same condition! Their plans embrace only this life—what pertains to getting wealth and enjoying life. What pertains to the world to come, has no place in all their plans.—Traveller. A brilliant reputation, like a mirror held before the sun, dazzles the beholders, who, an-

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HEDENBERG'S PATENT AIR-TIGHT PARLOR COAL STOVE.

THIS Stove was patented by Mr. F. L. HEDENBERG, of New York, in 1845, and sold by him to a considerable extent in that city, last winter, and gave entire satisfaction to those who used it.

The subscribers have purchased the right to make and vend this Stove in Boston, and having made new and more beautiful patterns, now offer them to the public with the fullest confidence that for parlors and other rooms where little or no pipe is required, they are superior, in point of economy, comfort, is required, they are superior, in point of economy, comfort, and convenience, to any other Stove now in the market.

The principle on which the stove is constructed, will commend it to the judgment of the scientific, while a moment's observation of one in operation will secure the admiration of

the practical man.

Purchasers in want of the beat and most economical parlor
Stove in use, are requested to call and see this Stove in operation, at No. 36 Union St.

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FURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-HOUSE, NOS. 48, 50 & 52, BLACKSTONE STREET.

W. F. & E. H. BRABROOK would inform their frieuds
w. and customers, that they continue business at their
Old Stand, where may be found a good assortment of FURNITURE and FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, LOOKING GLASSES,
&c. Goods packed for Country trade at short notice.
N. B. Best quality LIVE GEESE FEATHERS selling very
cheap.

THE DOMESTIC STOVE.

THE DOMESTIC STOVE.

THE DOMESTIC COOKING STOVE, for burning either Wood or Coal, invented by J. MEARS, has become completely domesticated in the kitchen; and such is the reputation gained by its intrinsic merits that it can be, and is, WAR-RANTED to give entire satisfaction.

In form compact, but spacious; in appearance neat and plain; in construction simple, and repaired with case.

The height adapted for placing and replacing the numerous vessels with case. The hearth, encircling three sides, prevents the garments of the cook from coming in contact with the heated parts of the stove—offers a safe deposit for hot covers—and is never out of place for the dishes in serving up a meal on a cold day.

The turnace is so arranged that the smaller varieties of conlean be burned, and the quantity required is also small. The construction of the Grate admits of clearing the Furnace at one operation.

ne operation.

An extensive assortment of the best varieties of Cooking,

Parlor, and Office Stoves, wholesale and retail, for sale Nos. 19 and 20 North Market street.
Oct. 7.

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IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. No. 10 Washington Street, (3 doors from

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HILL & BRODHEAD, BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS AND STATIONERS, NOS. 17 AND 19 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

NOS. 17 AND 19 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

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the patronage of the public.

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THESE machines are thought to excel all others for cutting Hay, Straw, or Cornstalks. The great advantage they have over all other cylinder cutters, consists principally in the ease and facility with which the knives can be adjusted. Any one knife may be taken off and ground without taking off the whole number; and should any one knife become narrow by grinding, the edge can be set out by set screus, so as to come in equal contact with the hill roller, without the necessity of grinding all the other knives dawn to the same width. The grinding all the other knives down to the same width. The wings to which the knives are fustened are of vast importance, as they serve to strengthen and support the knives, and pre-vent them from bending, while cutting cornstalks or other

These celebrated Cutters will be sold as low in price as any other cylinder Cutters in the market, according to and quality, wholesale and retail, by DAVID PROUTY & CO.,

Nos. 19, 20 & 22 North Market Street.

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COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC, adapted to
the worship of all denominations; by B. F. Baker, teachof Music to the Boston Granmar Schools, and I. P.
oodbury, director of Music at Essex Street Church.—

Woodbury, director of Music at Essex Street Church.— Pp. 320; price \$7 per dozen.

Among the many collections of Psalmody which are forced upon the public attention, this has some peculiar claims to favor. Besides a large number of standard old tunes, there are many established favorites from later composers, adapted to the worship of all denominations of Christians. There are anthems and select pieces, suitable for almost every variety of religious occasions. There are compositions for missionary, temperance and benevolent anniversaries, some of which were written expressly for this work.

Resolution passed by the National Musical Convention held

written expressly for this work.

Resolution passed by the National Musical Convention held at Boston, Sept. 5, 1846:

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OTIS, BROADERS & CO., Publishers.

Nov. 4.

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